

J. Gaff

A NEW AND
EASY INTRODUCTION
TO
Universal Geography.
IN A
SERIES OF LETTERS
TO A
YOUTH AT SCHOOL;

DESCRIBING

The Figure, Motions and Dimensions of the Earth; the different Seasons of the Year; the Situation and Extent of the several Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Provinces; their Government, Customs, Religion, Manners and Characters of the reigning Sovereigns.

BY THE REV. R. TURNER, JUN. LL. D.
LATE OF MAGDALEN HALL, OXFORD;
Author of an INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES.

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ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

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TO THE
YOUNG NOBLEMEN

AND

GENTLEMEN

EDUCATED AT

Loughborough-house School,

THESE

ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY

ARE

DEDICATED AND DEVOTED

BY

THEIR AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

R. TURNER

Loughborough-house,
March 1, 1786.

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R. TURNER

Loughborough School,
March 1, 1882.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE design of the following Letters, supposed to be written, as the greatest part of them *really* were, to a youth of quality at school, is to shew, that the path leading to the knowledge of GEOGRAPHY, is not so dull, rugged and disagreeable, as most young people are apt to imagine at their first setting out; but, on the contrary, that it is capable of giving as much pleasure and entertainment as those silly things that are daily offered to the Public under the enchanting names of romances, tales, and novels. How far the Author has succeeded, he cheerfully submits to the decision of the candid and judicious Reader, and acquiesces in his determination.

CON-

ADVERTISEMENT

THE design of the following Letters, supposed to be written, as the greatest part of them really were, to a young gentleman in school, is to show, that the path leading to the knowledge of Geography, is not so dull, tedious and disagreeable as most young people are apt to imagine at their first view; but, on the contrary, that it is capable of giving as much pleasure and entertainment as those who are daily exposed to the tediousness of the packing cases of mathematics, tales, and novels. How far the Author has succeeded, he cheerfully submits to the decision of the candid and judicious Reader, and requests in his



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AN

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO

GEOGRAPHY.

LETTER I.

MY DEAR BOY,

London, —

I AM extremely well pleased with the account your tutor gives me of the progress you make in your classical studies. — I have often told you, I am persuaded you are thoroughly convinced, how absolutely necessary a perfect knowledge of the Latin and Greek authors will be to you ; and I have as often observed to you, in my former letters, that an intimate acquaintance with the immortal compositions of Greece and Rome is expected from every one who is in rank above that of the lowest mechanic, whom fortune has

A

—Doomed

—Doomed to scythes and spades,
And all those hard, laborious, trades.

In short, classical learning will be an ornament to you while young, and a comfort to you when old.—But there is a study, which will be a necessary and pleasing assistant to you in understanding the ancient historians, without which you will find them, in many places, obscure and unintelligible—I mean Geography. It is of the greatest importance, and deserves your constant attention; for it is not enough for you to know what has been done formerly, in ages and countries different from your own, or to review those great events which have happened on this terrestrial globe, in its various periods; but you must know *where* they have been done. Thus Geography will show you that the famous town of Troy, which once made so great a figure, and is rendered immortal by the poems of Virgil and Homer, was seated upon a rising ground near Mount



Mount Ida, and about five miles from the shore, in Phrygia, a province of Asia ; and that Carthage, the residence of the unhappy Queen Dido, stood in a province of Africa, called *Africa-propria*, now the kingdom of Tunis.—Don't think that the path of knowledge, I now call upon you to pursue, will be rugged, dull, or disagreeable ; on the contrary, I trust you will find it smooth, cheerful, and entertaining.—To learn the situations, customs and manners ;—the force, riches, and trade of the various parts of the world ;—to trace in a map the wanderings of Ulysses and Æneas, their voyages, their perils, and their shipwrecks ;—to follow Alexander in his route from Macedonia to Persia, and the Ganges, over mountains, rivers, and an immense extent of land, without his fatigues, and unembarrassed by his difficulties.—What is there in all this, that does not promise the highest entertainment ? Besides, as Geography is the common subject of conversation,

sation, it is a shame to be wholly ignorant of it.

As this is a field hitherto untrodden by you, I cannot resist the pleasing temptation of adding to your improvement, by guiding you myself through it.—In my following letters, therefore, I will endeavour to give you such a general idea of this important science, as it is a disgrace to a gentleman not to possess; and to make it as easy and pleasing as possible to you, I will accompany my letters with schemes and maps drawn with my own hand, and of which I shall always expect from you accurate copies.

I am, my dear child,

Your ever affectionate,

L E T.



®



LETTER II.

London, —

“GEOGRAPHY,” you know, my dear Ste. “is a description of the earth, and shews you the situations of towns, countries, and rivers upon it. For example ; Geography shews you that England is in the North of Europe, that London is the chief town in England, and that it is situated upon the river Thames, in the county of Middlesex ; and the same of other towns and countries.”

This earth, however it may appear to you, from the little you can take in at one view, is a large, solid, round, opaque ball, composed of land and water.—It is ninety-five millions of miles from the sun, and goes round him in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes, which is the length of our year. It travels at the rate of fifty-eight thousand miles every hour, which is one hundred and twenty times swifter than a

cannon ball.——The earth's diameter is very nearly eight thousand miles ; its circumference nearly twenty-five thousand miles ; and by turning round its axis once every twenty-four hours from west to east, it causes a continual succession of day and night in that time, and occasions an apparent motion of the sun and heavenly bodies daily from east to west. By this rapid motion of the earth on its axis, the inhabitants of London are carried five hundred and eighty miles every hour, besides, fifty-eight thousand by its annual motion about the sun.

When I speak to you of the earth turning round its axis every twenty-four hours, you must not suppose I mean a real material axis, but an imaginary straight line within it, passing through its center and terminating in its north and south point which are called its North and South poles ; as an orange would turn round in the open air if you first set it a whirling, and

and then throw it off your hand into the air.

That the earth is round like a large globe, is evident ; 1st. from its shadow in eclipses of the moon, which shadow is always bounded by a circular line ; and, 2d. from the many observations of persons standing on the shore, and viewing a ship departing from the port. They gradually lose sight, first of the bottom of the vessel, whilst they can still see the rigging and flags at the top : but as the ship goes on, they lose sight of these also, as if the whole was really sunk into the deep. Likewise in a ship making to land ; the mariners first descry the tops of steeples, trees, &c. pointing above water ; next they see the buildings ; and last of all the shore.—The inclosed figure, which I drew last night on purpose for you, will convince you that this can only proceed from the roundness of the earth.*

* The hills take off no more from the roundness of the earth, in comparison, than grains of dust do from the roundness of a common globe.

This is also confirmed by its having been sailed round by many navigators :—first, by Magellan's ship, sailing from a port in Europe in the year 1519, and returning to the same, after a voyage of eleven hundred and twenty-four days, without apparently altering his direction, any more than a fly would appear to do in moving round a ball suspended by a thread from the ceiling of a room.—Next, by Sir Francis Drake ;—then by the late Lord Anson ;—and, lastly, by Captain Cook †.

As

† The most remarkable voyages that have been made round the globe were those performed by

I. **MAGELLAN'S SHIP.** Magellan was a Portuguese, and set sail under the auspices of the Emperor Charles V. from Seville, a port in Spain, the 10th of August, 1519; and having discovered the Magellanic Straits in South America, he crossed the South Sea, and arrived at the Philippine Islands, where he was poisoned. His ship returned to Seville, by the way of the Cape of Good-Hope, under the direction of Juan Sebastian del Cano, the 8th of September, 1522, after a voyage of three years, four weeks, and two days.

II. **SIR FRANCIS DRAKE,** of Tavistock in Devonshire. He sailed from Plymouth the 13th of December,

ber,

As the earth, then, is round, and habitable on all sides, I believe you will wonder how any one can stand directly opposite to you, on the under side of it ;

or,

ber, 1577, entered the Pacific Ocean, and steering round America, returned the 3d of November, 1580, having been absent three years, wanting four weeks. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity, for he divided the booty he took in just proportional shares with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian Chiefs.

III. THOMAS CAVENDISH, of Suffolk, sailed from Plymouth, with two small ships, the 1st of August 1586, passed through the Straits of Magellan, took many rich prizes along the coasts of Chili and Peru, and near California possessed himself of the St. Ann, an Acapulco ship, with a cargo of immense value. He compleated the circumnavigation of the globe, by returning round the Cape of Good-Hope, and reached Plymouth again, the 9th of September, 1588, having been out no more than two years, five weeks, and four days.

IV. OLIVER DE NORT, of Utrecht, sailed from the mouth of the River Meuse the 2d of July, and having made the tour of the earth, returned to the

or, rather, how he can hang to it, with his head downwards, and not fall off to the lower sky.—This, which now seems so odd to you, I will endeavour to make natural

same place in three years and eight weeks, the 26th of Aug. 1501.

V. JAMES MAHU departed from Rotterdam, in June 1598, sailed through the Straits of Magellan, and made the tour of the globe.

VI. GEORGE SPILLENBERGER, a Fleming, set sail from the Texel the 16th of August, 1614, and having circumnavigated the globe, landed in Zealand the 1st of June, 1616.

VII. WILLIAM SCHOUTEN, an Hollander, sailed from the Texel the 14th of June, 1615, and made a successful voyage round the earth. He returned to Zealand the 1st of July, 1617, after having been out two years, and eighteen days.

VIII. JAMES THE HERMIT, sailed round the globe during the years 1623, 1624, 1625, and 1626.

IX. LORD ANSON, of Staffordshire; he sailed in September 1740, doubled Cape-Horn in a dangerous season, lost most of his men by the scurvy, and with only one remaining ship the Centurion, crossed the great Pacific Ocean, and having taken a rich Spanish galleon on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, returned home round the Cape of Good-Hope. If he was
 lucky

natural and easy.——The earth, you must remember attracts all bodies, on, or near its surface, towards its center equally on all sides,—every particle of matter alike.

To lucky in meeting this galleon, he was no less fortunate in escaping a French fleet then cruising in the Channel, by sailing through it in a fog. He arrived at Spithead in June 1744.

X. BYRON sailed from the Downs the 21st of June, 1764, by order of his present Majesty, to make discoveries in the South Seas. He passed through the Straits of Magellan, crossed the South Sea, without making any discovery of note, and anchored in the Downs the 9th of May, 1766, having circumnavigated the globe in something better than twenty-two months.

XI. BOUGAINVILLE, a Frenchman; he set sail from Nantz, November 2d, 1766. In passing the Straits of Magellan he had an interview with the Patagonians, a remarkable tall nation, wild and savage, dressing and covering themselves with the skins of beasts they kill in hunting. He returned round the Cape of Good-Hope, and entered the port of St. Maloes the 16th of March, 1769, having lost only seven men during two years and four months, which were expired since he left Nantz.

XII. WAL-

To make this still more plain, you may compare the earth to a great round loadstone rolled in filings of iron, which it attracts equally on all sides; so that they cannot fall off even from its undersides; nay, it will take them up from a table, if they be within the sphere of its attraction——It is now ten o'clock in the morning, and you think you are standing upright, on the upper part of the earth;

XII. WALLIS left Plymouth the 16th of August, 1766, sailed through the Magellanic Straits, and returned to the Downs the 20th of May, 1768.

XIII. CARTERET set sail with Captain Wallis from Plymouth, but was unfortunately separated the 11th of April following. Having escaped the most imminent dangers in the Straits of Magellan, he crossed the South Sea, and came to an anchor at Spithead the 20th March, 1769.

XIV. COOK. His present Majesty being determined to prosecute the discoveries begun in the South Seas, Captain Cook was appointed to the command of the ship named the Endeavour, with which he sailed from Plymouth the 26th of August, 1768, and after the most satisfactory voyage that ever was undertaken, he anchored in the Downs the 12th of June, 1771.

Among

earth; you will think the same if you stand upright at ten o'clock this evening when the earth shall have turned half round, because you will then perceive no difference of posture;—and yet at the same time you will be exactly in the same position as a person is just now, who stands on the side of the earth opposite to us; which person being as strongly attracted by the earth there towards its center, as we are here; he is in no more danger of falling downwards, than we are at present of falling upwards.

If you find a word that you do not understand in this, or any of my letters, I

Among the new countries discovered by this important voyage, the immense line of coast of New South Wales, laid down in a tract which heretofore was marked as sea, claims the pre-eminence. A territory of the extent of two thousand miles is added to the crown of Great Britain. And New Zealand he first discovered to be two vast islands. As to Otaheite and the neighbouring isles, they are pictured in colours which must ever render them enticing to Europeans.

hope

hope you remember to ask the meaning of it;—or look for it in your dictionary.

* * * * *

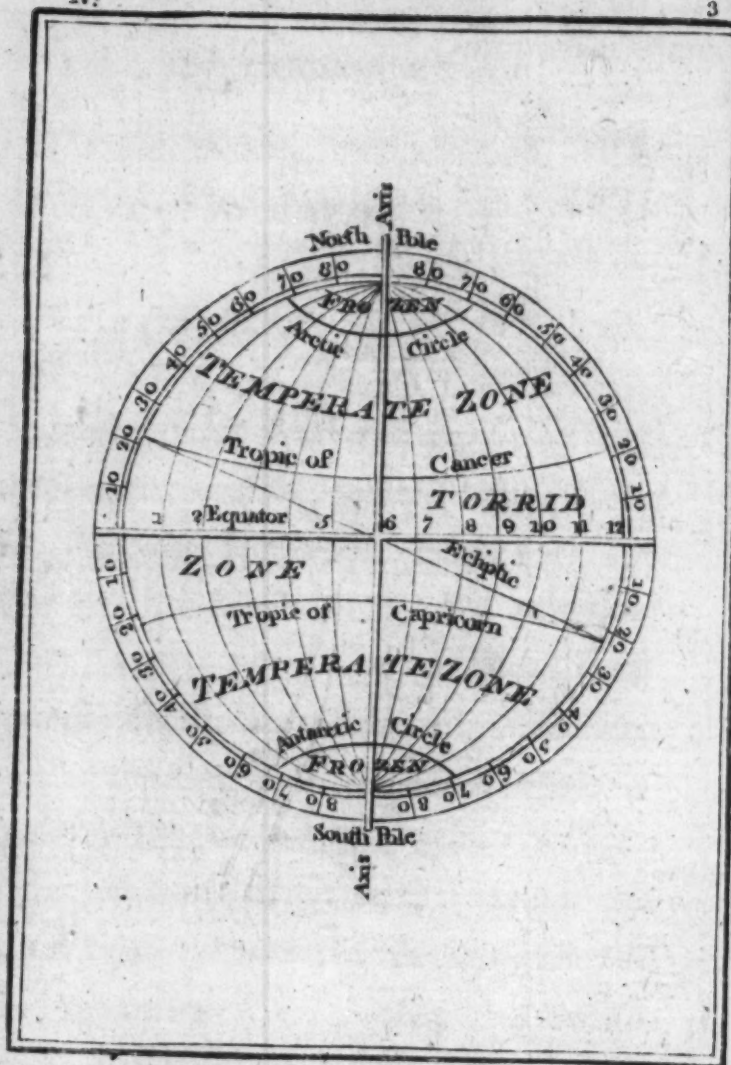
Adieu, my dear Boy,

I am, with the tenderest
affection, your

LET

3





LETTER III.

MY DEAR STR.

London, —

GEOGRAPHERS have circumscribed and divided the surface of the earth with several imaginary lines and circles, which you may sufficiently know in half an hour by a small figure I have drawn, and sent you with this, wherein those lines and circles are marked and named.

The straight line, you see passing through the center of the earth, and on which it turns round once in twenty-four hours, is called the *Axis*. This in the real earth, is only an imaginary line; but in artificial globes, it is a wire, by which they are supported and turned round.

The *EQUATOR* is that line or circle which encompasses the middle of the earth, dividing the northern half from the south-

ern.

thern. This line is very often called the Equinoctial, because when the sun appears in this line, the days and nights are equal in all the parts of the habitable world.

The TROPICS are lesser circles on each side the equator, twenty-three degrees and a half from it. By a degree is always meant the three hundred and sixtieth part of any circle. The tropic of cancer, or summer solstice, lies on the north side of the equator; and the tropic of capricorn, or winter solstice, on the south. — They are called the Solstices, because when the sun approaches to one of those boundaries, it seems to stand still for a few days, and then gradually recedes towards the other. Solstice is derived from the Latin words, *Sol*, the sun, and *Sto*, to stand, or continue in the same place. And Tropics from the Greek word *τροπή* *Verlo*, to turn or change; for when the sun comes to either of them, he shifts or changes his course, and returns to the equinoctial again.

The

The ARCTIC CIRCLE has the north pole for its center, and is just as far from the north pole as the tropics are from the equator; and the

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE, is just as far from the south pole, every way round it, as the arctic circle is from the north. The arctic circle is so called from the Greek word *αρκτος*, a Bear; because it crosses a constellation in the heavens which bears that name:—as is the Antarctic from *αρκτι* overagainst, and *αρκτος*, the Bear; because it is opposite to the former.

The Lines running from pole to pole, across the tropics and equator, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. are called Meridians. There are generally twenty-four delineated upon the globe on maps, but you must suppose thousands more to be drawn, because every place that is ever so little to the east or west of any other place, has a different meridian from that other place. When any of these meridians, as the earth turns round, is brought opposite

opposite the sun, it is mid-day or noon along that line from pole to pole.

The ECLIPTIC, going across from tropic to tropic, shows the sun's, or more truly, the earth's apparent path in the heavens.

All the broad space between the two tropics, surrounding the earth like a girdle, is called the **TORRID, or BURNING ZONE**, from the Greek *ζώνη* a Belt; because the sun being always over some part of it, must make it exceeding hot and scorching.

The space between the Arctic Circle and Tropic of Cancer is called the **NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE**; and

That between the tropic of Capricorn, and the antarctic circle, the **SOUTH TEMPERATE ZONE**. They are called temperate, because in these the heat is moderate, the sun never coming over the heads of the inhabitants.

The circular spaces, bounded by the two polar circles, are the two **FRIGID or FROZEN ZONES**; so called on account of the

the extreme cold and ice always found there.

Remember that the equator, the ecliptic, and the meridians are called Greater Circles, because they cut the earth into two equal parts, or, as they are frequently called, Hemispheres: but the tropics and polar circles are called Lesser Circles, as they divide the globe into two unequal parts.

Every circle, greater or lesser, is supposed to be divided into three hundred and sixty equal parts, which are called Degrees, and each degree is again supposed to be divided into sixty other equal parts, called Minutes.—So that every circle contains three hundred and sixty degrees;—the half, or semi-circle, a hundred and eighty; and the quarter, or quadrant, ninety.

Hark !—the dinner bell calls me away. Read this letter with particular attention, and send me a copy of my drawing.

Farewel.

I am ever yours.

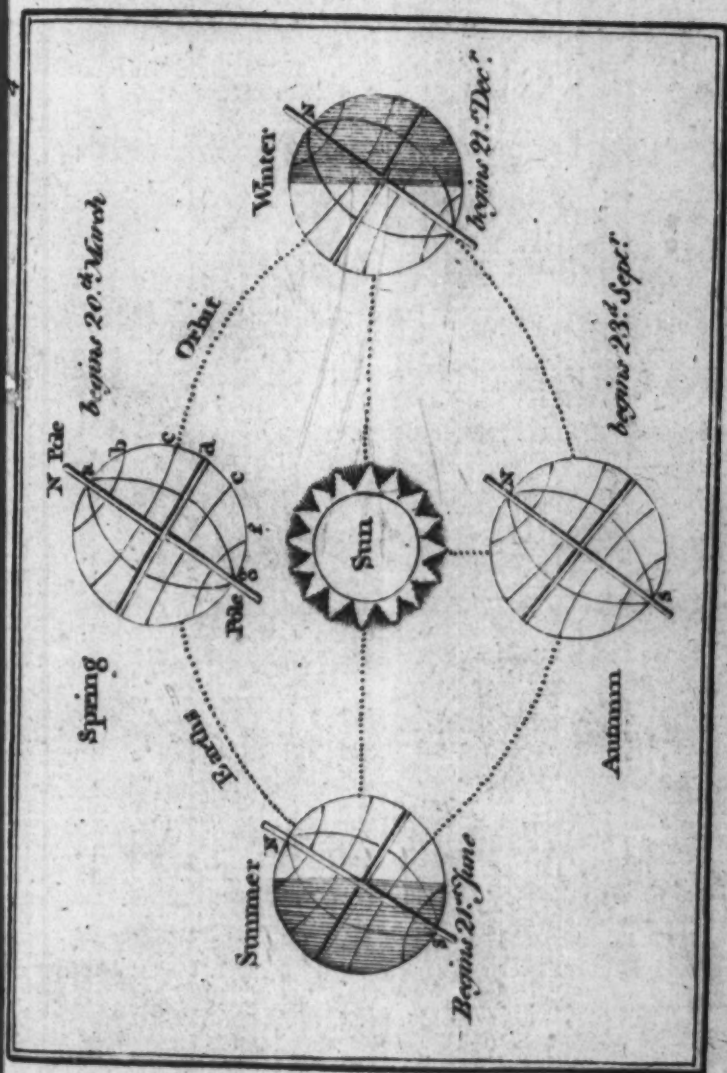
L E T-

LETTER IV.

London,——

“*AND so we are carried fifty-eight thousand miles every hour, along with the earth, in open space, without being in the least sensible of so amazingly rapid a motion.*”—Are the concluding words of your last letter. —However wonderful this may appear, yet, my dear Boy, nothing is more true; and it is owing to that motion alone, that we have the beautiful variety of seasons, and the different length of the days and nights.

It cannot but be plain to you, that the turning of the earth round its axis, once every twenty-four hours, must cause a continual succession of day and night in that time;—for as the sun can only enlighten one half of the earth at one time, the other half must then be in darkness; —and





—and as this motion of the earth will cause the different places on its surface to revolve through the light and the dark in four-and-twenty hours, in that time, of course, those places must have a day and a night; and at the instant when it is mid-day at one place, it must be mid-night in the opposite.—Convinced that you perfectly understand this, I will now endeavour to make as plain to you the vicissitudes of the seasons, depending upon the annual motion of the earth mentioned in my second letter.

The earth in its whole course round the sun, has its axis always inclined twenty-three and a half degrees from a perpendicular to its orbit; and its axis still keeps the same direction, that is, towards one and the same side of the heavens: and as I before told you moves from west to east in the time of its turning three hundred and sixty-five times and a quarter round its axis.

In the SPRING, the sun is over the equator, the earth is illuminated from pole

to

to pole, and the days and nights are equally long at all places. For every part of the meridian, a, b, c, d, (in the small inclosed drawing) comes into the light at six in the morning, and revolving with the earth, goes into the dark at six in the evening.—This is the earth's position on the 20th of March.

In the SUMMER, the north pole is turned to the sun ; and he is then over the tropic of Cancer. This is the earth's position on the 21st of June, when our days are at the longest, and our nights at the shortest, and the inhabitants of the south pole are involved in darkness. The north polar circle, just touching the dark, shows you that the sun does not set to any part of the north frigid zone ; and if the earth were to continue in this part of its orbit, it is plain to you, that the sun would never set to the inhabitants of the north frigid zone, nor ever rise to those of the south.

But

But in **AUTUMN**, when the earth is arrived at that part of its orbit opposite the spring, the sun is got directly over the equator again, and the boundary of light and darkness just reaches from pole to pole, and all places on the earth go equally through the light and dark, showing that the days and nights are then equally long at all places of the earth, the poles only excepted ; for the sun is then setting to the north pole, and rising to the south pole. This is the position of the earth on the 23d of September.

In the **WINTER**, the northern places of the earth are turned away from the sun, and the south pole becomes enlightened, the sun being directly over the tropic of Capricorn. The days are now at the shortest, and the nights at the longest, and the inhabitants of the northern frigid zone are wrapt in obscurity and shade. This is the earth's position the 21st of December.

As the earth does not revolve round the sun in an exact circle, but in an orbit a little

little elliptical, which, though it resembles a circle, is a little longer than broad, it must be sometimes nearer the sun, sometimes farther from him; must sometimes move slower, and sometimes faster: and this is the reason why our summer half-year, when the earth is farthest from the sun, is longer than the winter half, by about eight days, when it is nearest.

But here, perhaps, you will ask why we have not the hottest weather when the earth is nearest the sun, that is, in winter, — The question is very natural; but the following will, I believe, satisfy your doubts; because in summer the sun is not only longer, but higher above the horizon; consequently, his rays fall upon us with greater force in a direction more perpendicularly to its surface, and strike us with a greater force in the summer than the winter, when the sun is lower, and, of course, sends his rays more obliquely and feeble, and spread over a much greater portion of the earth's surface——Besides, those

those parts which are once heated, you know, retain the heat for some time; which, with the additional heat daily imparted, makes it continue to increase, though the sun declines towards the south; and this is the reason why July is hotter than June; and that we find it generally hotter at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun is gone towards the west, than at noon when he is upon the meridian. Here is enough of Geography for one time.

Adieu, my dear Boy.

B

LET.

LETTER V.

MY DEAR BOY!

London, —

THE earth is composed of land and water.—The land is divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, or Promontories, and Shores, or Coasts.

A Continent is a large tract of land, containing many kingdoms and countries; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.—

This is sometimes called the main-land.—

An Island is a tract of land wholly surrounded by water, as Great Britain and Ireland.——A Peninsula (called by the

Grecians, *Chersonesus*) is a tract of land almost surrounded by water, except one narrow part, by which it is joined to the main-land, as Jutland at the top of Germany, and Morea in Greece——An Isth-

mus

mus is a narrow neck of land joining the Peninsula to the main-land, as the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, in America; the Isthmus of Corinth joining Morea to Greece.—Promontories, or Capes, are those high parts of land which shoot far into the sea, as Cape Verd, and the Cape of Good-Hope, both in Africa—A Coast, or shore, is all that land that borders upon the sea, whether it be in Islands or Continents.

The water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs, Straits, and Rivers.

An Ocean is a vast collection of water free from land, as the Atlantic, Ethiopic, and Pacific oceans.—A Sea is a less body of water almost surrounded by land, as the Mediterranean, Baltic and Euxine sea.—A Lake is a large collection of water wholly surrounded by the land, without any visible communication with the ocean.—A Gulf, Bay, or Creek, is a part of the sea nearly surrounded by the land.—A Strait, is a narrow passage in-

to some sea or gulf.—A River, is a large current or stream of water, which empties itself into some sea.

In the map of the world, or, as it may be called, the portrait of the whole of the earth, inclosed*, you will observe the land distinguished from the water by a thick shadow made of small short strokes, which represent the shores or coasts,—whether of Continents, Islands, &c. and in the small maps which shall occasionally accompany my future letters, the different kingdoms or provinces, will be divided by a row of single points, or dots, which I advise you to paint with different colours.—Cities, or great towns, will be made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller towns, or villages, will be marked only by such a small circle.—Mountains will be imitated in the form of little hillocks, and forests will be repre-

* This map is placed at the beginning of the book.

sented by a collection of little trees. The names of villages, will be written in a running hand, the names of cities in a Roman character, and provinces in large capitals.

The top of the map is always north ; the bottom, south ; the right side, east ; and the left side, west.—From the top to the bottom are drawn the meridians or lines of longitude, and from side to side, the parallels of latitude.

The land is divided into four parts, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA*—Europe is the least of the four parts. Asia, where man is said to have received his first existence, was the first inhabited. America

* These four parts of the earth are again subdivided into a number of smaller parts to which we have given the names of region, empire, kingdom, province, country, canton, estate, dominion, monarchy, republic, principality, dukedom, marquifate, barony, lordship, government, electorate, palatinate, generality, tetrity, diocese, land, city, town, village, burgh, hamlet, parish, &c. &c.

derives its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, but was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain, in the year 1492.

Farewell.

LET-





LETTER VI.

London, ———

IN the conclusion of yesterday's letter, I told you that the world is divided into four parts, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The three first parts are called sometimes the Old World, because long known, and America the New, because lately discovered.

I now proceed to give my dear Boy a description of the several kingdoms and states that compose these four quarters, and a short sketch of the manners of the different inhabitants.

EUROPE.

EUROPE, as to its shape, may be compared to a lady in a sitting posture ; and is situated between ten degrees west, and

sixty-five degrees east, longitude ; and between thirty-six, and seventy-two, north latitude, being bounded by the icy sea on the north, by Asia on the east, by the Mediterranean on the south, which divides it from Africa, and by the Atlantic ocean on the west.

The chief kingdoms of Europe, are, Sweden ; Denmark, whose king lately honoured us with a visit ; Norway, from whence we have our finest deals ; Muscovy, or Russia, the largest country in Europe ; France ; Germany, the seat of the late war ; Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, from whence we have great quantities of gold ; Italy ; Turkey in Europe ; Great Britain, and Ireland.

You will very easily learn the form, magnitude, and situation of these kingdoms with respect to each other, by comparing this map, which I have purposely drawn for your use, with the following little scheme.



The principal islands of Europe, are, Great Britain and Ireland in the north. In the Mediterranean sea, are, Yvica and Majorca, subject to Spain. Minorca belongs to the crown of England. Corfica was formerly subject to Genoa, a small republic in the north of Italy, but became a free state under the brave Paoli, who has since been driven out of his territories by the French, who are now masters of the island. Sardinia is subject to its own king ; and Sicily, governed by a viceroy under the king of Naples, to whom the island belongs. The islands of the Archipelago, with Candia, own the Grand Turk for their master. The islands of the Baltic, the Adriatic and Ionian seas are not worth your notice.

The principal seas, gulfs, and bays in Europe are, the Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Turkey ; the Baltic Sea, between Denmark, Poland, and Sweden ; the Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain ;

Spain; the English Channel, between England and France; the Euxine, or Black Sea, between Europe and Asia; the German Ocean, between Germany and Britain; and the Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa.

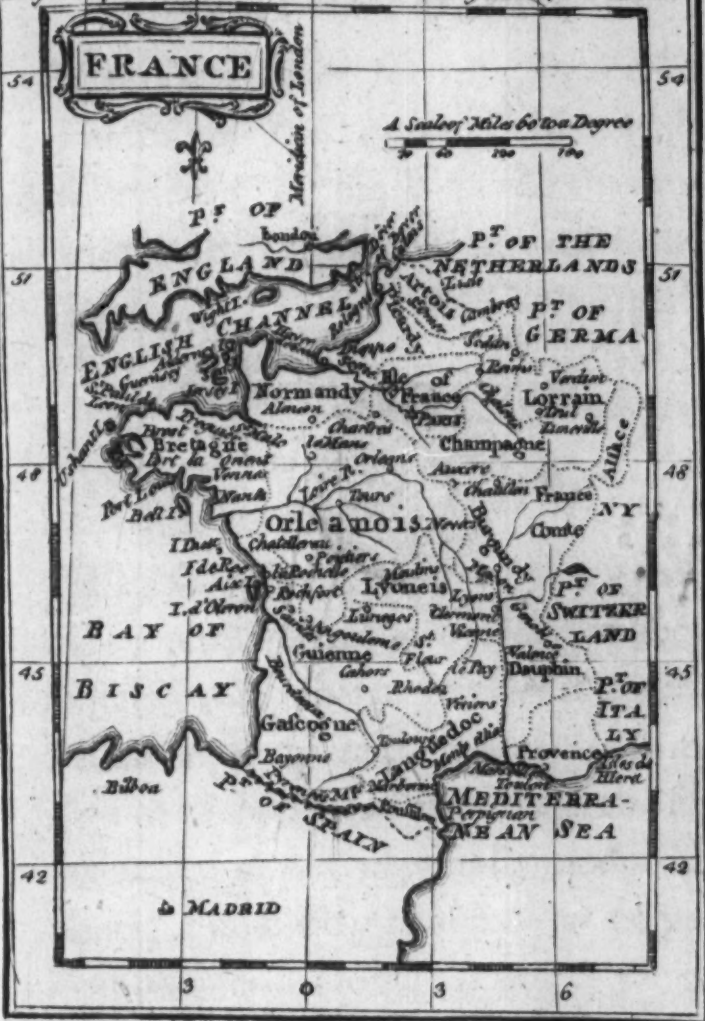
The chief mountains in Europe, are, the Alps, between France and Italy; the Apennine Hills in Italy; the Pyrenean Hills, that divide France from Spain; the Carpathian Mountains, in the south of Poland; the Peak in Derbyshire; the Plinlimmon in Wales: besides, the terrible Volcanos, or burning mountains, of Vesuvius and Stromboli, in Naples: Etna, in Sicily; and Ecla, in the cold island of Iceland.

The inhabitants in Europe are not much more than a hundred millions; reckoning twenty millions in France, two-and-twenty in Germany, four in Hungary, ten in all Italy, as far as Dalmatia; eight in Great Britain and Ireland; eight in Spain
and

and Portugal; ten in Russia; six in Poland; six in Turkey, and the islands; four in Sweden; three in Norway and Denmark; and about four in Holland and the Low Countries.

Long West 6 from London 3

Long East 6 from London





LETTER VII.

London, —

F R A N C E.

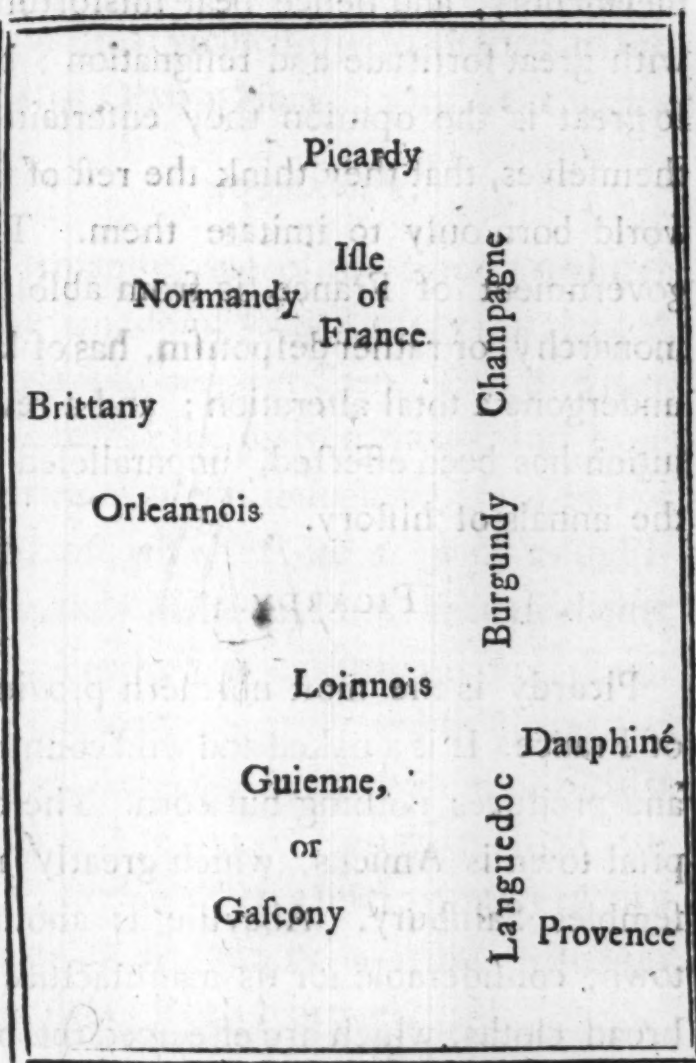
FRANCE is the finest country in Europe; perhaps in the world. It abounds in every thing that can render it agreeable. Its air is temperate, but much warmer than in England, particularly in the southern part, where, especially about Montpelier, it is so very healthy that no part of Europe is equal to it. Towards the north it is bounded by the Channel; west, of the ocean; south, by the Mediterranean sea; and east by Italy, Swisserland, and Germany.

France is divided into twelve governments, or provinces, which are,

Picardy.

*Picardy.**Burgundy.**Normandy.**Lyonnois.**The Isle of France.**Guienne, or Gascony.**Champagne.**Languedoc.**Britanny.**Dauphiné.**Orleannois.**Provence.*

These twelve provinces are thus laid down upon your map.



The

The French are generally strangers to melancholy, and hence bear misfortunes with great fortitude and resignation ; but so great is the opinion they entertain of themselves, that they think the rest of the world born only to imitate them. The government of France is from absolute monarchy, or rather despotism, has of late undergone a total alteration ; and a revolution has been effected, unparalleled in the annals of history.

PICARDY.

Picardy is the most northern province of France. It is a naked and wild country, and produces nothing but corn. The capital town is Amiens, which greatly resembles Salisbury. Abeville is another town, considerable for its manufacture of broad cloths, which are esteemed the best of any France produces. Calais is also another good town, and a sea-port, where we usually land in our passage from hence to France. This was the last town that the English kept in France, after it was
conquered

conquered by Edward III. A. D. 1347, and it was yielded up to France in the reign of Queen Mary, in the year 1577.

NORMANDY.

Normandy, one of the finest provinces in the kingdom, joins Picardy; its largest towns are Rouën and Caën. This province produces all the conveniencies, and even luxuries of life in abundance, if we except wine, of which there as well as in Picardy, they make but little; because, being so far northward, grapes will not ripen. The Normans are reckoned litigious, and fond of law-suits. If they are asked a question, they never return a direct answer; so that when a man gives an evasive answer, it is become a proverb to say, He answers like a Norman.

THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

Paris, the capital of the whole kingdom, is in the Isle of France, the most agreeable and richest of all the provinces ;
it

it is a most magnificent town, not near so big as London, but much finer ; the houses being much larger, and mostly built of stone. Its distance from London is about two hundred and ten miles ; the length of the longest day about sixteen hours, and the shortest nine hours.

CHAMPAGNE.

Rheims is the capital town of Champagne. In this town the kings of France are crowned. This province abounds in corn and cattle, and produces the best wine in France,—Champaign.

BRITTANY.

The fertile province of Brittany is divided into high and low. In High Brittany is the town of Nantz, where the best brandy is made. Here is also Saint Malo, a considerable port and harbour ; and Brest, a well fortified sea-port, the best that France has upon the ocean.

ORLEANNOIS.

ORLEANNOIS.

Orleannois contains several great and fine towns. Orleans, its capital, is rendered famous by Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, who obliged the English to raise the siege of this city A. D. 1417, and afterwards drove them entirely out of France. They have her statue in complete armour on the great bridge leading into the town.

BURGUNDY.

Dijon is the capital of this extensive and fertile province: the wine called Burgundy is one of the best wines in France.

LYONNOIS.

Lyons is the capital of this delightful province; it is a most beautiful town and extremely rich on account of its manufactures of silks, and gold and silver stuffs, with which it supplies almost all Europe.

GUIENNE,

GUIENNE, OR GASCONY.

There are many considerable towns in Guienne; as the town of Bourdeaux, which yields to few cities in point of beauty. Most of the wine drank at London, and called in English, *Claret*, comes from thence. It is an excellent place for good eating: you have there ortolans, and red partridges, in great abundance: In this province is the town of Perigux, where they make delicious pasties of red partridge, and truffles. Bayonne, from whence come excellent hams. The Gascons are the most lively people in France, but are rather inclined to lying and boasting, particularly upon the articles sense and courage; so that it is said of a man who boasts and is presumptuous, He is a Gascon:

LANGUEDOC.

Languedoc is one of the largest and most considerable provinces of France. Its capital is Toulouse; besides which it contains

tains a great number of fine towns ; among others Narbonne, famous for its excellent honey ; and Nîmes, celebrated on account of the ancient Roman amphitheatre, which is still to be seen. In this province is also situated the town of Montpelier, the air of which is so pure, and the climate so fine, that sick people, even from hence, are often sent thither for the recovery of their health.

DAUPHINE.

Grenoble is the capital of this fine province, which abounds in corn, wines, and fruits. The king of France's eldest son takes the title of Dauphin from this province.

PROVENCE.

Provence is extremely fertile. It produces the best oil, with which it supplies other countries. The fields are full of orange, fig, lemon, and olive trees, the fruits of which are delicious. The capital is Aix. In this province is, likewise,
Arles

Arles and Marseilles, the latter is a large and fine city, and celebrated sea-port, situated upon the Mediterranean. Here the king of France keeps his gallies, which are very long ships rowed by oars, some of forty, and some of fifty and three score oars. The people who row them are called galley slaves ; and are either prisoners taken from the Turks, on the coast of Africa, or criminals, who, for various crimes committed in France, are condemned to row in the gallies, either for life or for a certain number of years ; they are chained by the legs, with great iron chains, two and two together.

To these twelve parts we may subjoin three other countries now belonging to the French : namely, Lorrain ; chief town, Nancy : Alsace ; chief town, Strasbourg ; and Franche-Comté ; chief town, Besançon.

The principal rivers of France, are, the Rhone, the Saone, the Garonne, the Loire, and the Seine.

France

France was originally the country of the ancient Gauls, and was conquered by the Romans twenty-five years before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the present kingdom under Clovis. It was conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341, and 1359. An entire conquest by Henry V. he is made regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.

The present king of this potent empire is *Lewis XVI.* who was born August 23, 1754 married Maria Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770; ascended to the throne

throne upon the death of his grand-father Lewis XV. May 10, 1774; and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775. Religion of the state, Roman Catholic.

Adieu !

LET.

LETTER VIII.

London,—

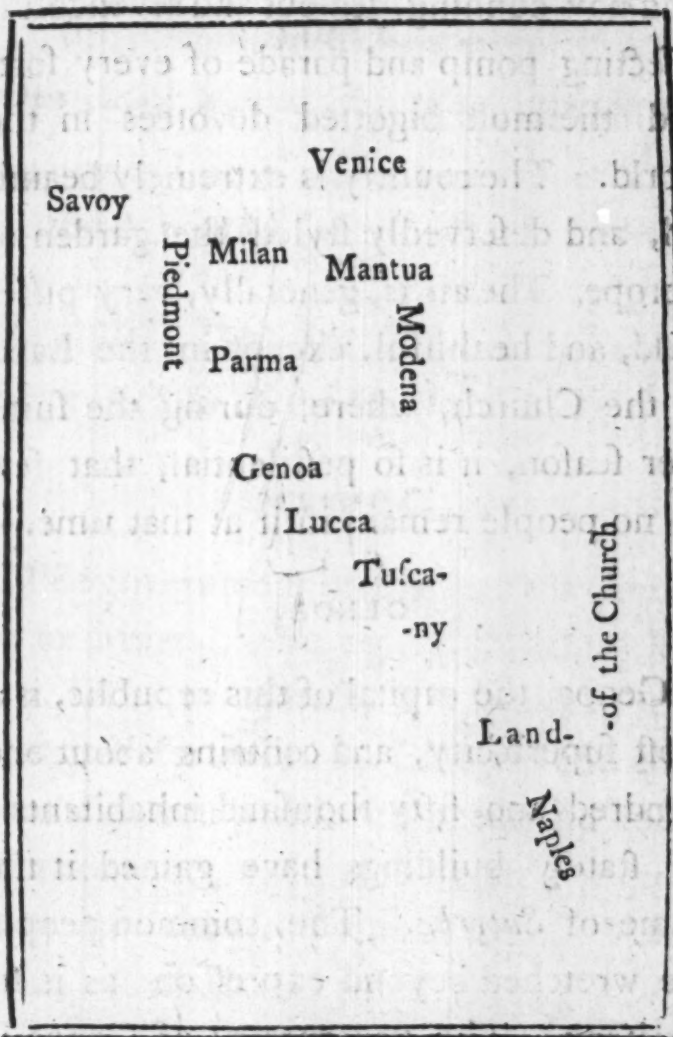
I T A L Y.

WE will now, if you please, cross the Alps, and take a view of Italy.

Italy is a large peninsula, shaped like a trooper's boot and spur. It is bounded, towards the North, by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Germany: on every other side it is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea. It is divided into twelve separate states or governments, which are,

The Rep. of Genoa. The Duked. of Parma.
The Rep. of Lucca. The Land of the Church.
The D. of Mantua. The Princip. of Piedmont.
The Duk. of Milan. The Duked. of Savoy.
The Duked. of Mo- The Duked. of Tuscany.
dena.
The King. of Naples. The Rep. of Venice.

These divisions of Italy are exhibited
on your inclosed map, thus :



The Italians, once the triumphant lords and conquerors of the world, you will find now cunning, jealous and revengeful; affecting pomp and parade of every sort, and the most bigotted devotees in the world. The country is extremely beautiful, and deservedly styled the garden of Europe. The air is, generally, very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Land of the Church, where, during the summer season, it is so pestilential, that few or no people remain in it at that time.

GENOA.

Genoa, the capital of this republic, is a most superb city, and contains about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; its stately buildings have gained it the name of *Superba*. The common people are wretched beyond expression, as is its territory. The government of Genoa is aristocratical, being vested in the Duke, or Doge, chosen every two years, and twelve counsellors, who are continually about him.

him. The chief manufactures here are velvets and damasks.

LUCCA.

The capital of this small, but delightful, country is Lucca. It contains about forty thousand people, whose chief trade is mercery goods, wines, and fruits, especially olives. This little republic is under the protection of the House of Austria.

MANTUA.

The government of this duchy is annexed to Milan. The capital (Mantua) lies in a lake, or morass, but is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and contains eighteen parish churches, and fourteen convents, and yet there are not more than one thousand inhabitants. Virgil was a native of this country.

MILANESE.

The fertility and beauty of this country is almost incredible. Milan, the capital,

and its citadel, is very strong. It has a magnificent cathedral in the Gothic taste. This duchy belongs to the house of Austria. The trade and manufactures of Milan consist, chiefly, of silks, hard-ware, and crystal.

MODENA.

The Duke of Modena is absolute. His dominions are far from being flourishing, though very improveable. Modena is the capital.

NAPLES.

It is not without reason that this kingdom is termed a paradise, as it abounds with all kinds of grain, fruit, herbage, flax, oil, and wine in the highest perfection. The raging volcano, Mount Vesuvius, among its natural productions, is conspicuous. The city of Naples is one of the finest in the world; it is seated on the coast, surrounded with thick walls nine miles in circuit, strong towers, deep
ditches,

ditches, and several fortified castles. The streets are large, straight, and paved with free stones; the roofs of the houses are flat, and surrounded with elegant balustrades. From this tract, as the finest, the most fertile, and most delightful of all Italy, Virgil took the model of his Elysian fields.

PARMA.

The duchy of Parma is one of the most flourishing states in Italy of its extent. The duke's court is thought to be the politest of any in Italy. The capital is Parma, a large populous city, with broad regular streets, and a great number of handsome houses.—It is a bishop's see, and an university.

THE LAND OF THE CHURCH.

Rome, its capital, stands upon the Tiber, a very inconsiderable river, and navigated only by small boats, barges, and lighters. Its distance from London about nine hundred and three miles. This is

the residence of the Pope. Next to Rome, Bologna, is the most considerable city in the ecclesiastical state. Loretto is a small town, famous for the prodigious resort of pilgrims, and other devotees, from a notion, that the house in which the Virgin Mary is said to have dwelt at Nazareth was carried thither through the air by angels, attended with many other miraculous circumstances, such as that all the trees, on the arrival of the sacred mansion, bowed with the profoundest reverence. The image of the Virgin Mary, and of the Divine Infant, are of cedar, placed in a small apartment, separated from the others by a silver balustrade, which has a gate of the same metal. The ecclesiastical state contains many other towns celebrated in ancient history.

The country about Rome is pleasant, but thin of inhabitants; the melancholy consequence of the want of trade, the multitude of monks, &c. the rapacity of ministers, and papal families, who, during
their

their temporary grandeur, enrich themselves at all events.

PIEDMONT.

The capital of Piedmont is Turin; it is one of the finest cities in Europe, not very large, nor populous. The king of Sardinia keeps his court here, and is so absolute, that his revenues consist of what he pleases to lay upon his subjects. Piedmont carries on a large trade in silks, which for fineness and strength, are reckoned the best in Italy.

SAVOY.

Chamberry, the capital, is situated in a pleasant vale, but affords little deserving a traveller's notice. The king of Sardinia is Duke of Savoy. The country is extremely poor, mountainous, and barren, and its natives are forced to seek their bread all over the world.

TUSCANY.

Florence is the principal city. In respect of the curiosities worthy the attention

of a traveller, Florence exceeds every city in Italy, Rome, alone, excepted. The other considerable towns are Pisa, Leghorn, and Sienna. The first and last are much decayed. It is said that few persons in Florence are known to have the sense of seeing in perfection ; and indeed *Florentini ciechi*, or blind Florentines, is a common jest.

VENICE.

The Venetian territories are as fruitful as any in Italy ; the fields abounding with vineyards and plantations of mulberries. Venice, the capital, is seated upon seventy-two islands, at the bottom of the north end of the Gulf of Venice, and is separated from the continent by a marshy lake of five Italian miles in breadth, too shallow for ships to navigate, and contains nothing extraordinary grand or beautiful. The government is aristocratic, under a chief magistrate, called a Doge, who is
very

very justly said to be a king as to robes, a senator in the council-house, a prisoner within the city, and a private man out of it.

The æra of the foundation of Rome begins April 20, seven hundred and fifty-three years before the birth of Christ. The generality of authors assign the honour to ROMULUS, its first king, who was but eighteen years old. He was a wise, courageous and politic prince.

ST. PETER is placed at the head of the popes or bishops of Rome, in the thirty-third year of the common æra. The present pope is Pius VI. elected Feb. 15, 1775.

Good-night !

LET-

LETTER IX.

London, —

GERMANY.

As you pass on from Italy to Germany, you are in the situation of a traveller, who, after leaving a beautiful city, finds himself in a desert covered with briars.

Germany is a country of large extent; the southern parts are not unpleasing; the northern exceeding bad and desert. It is bounded towards the north, by the German ocean, Denmark and the Baltic; and towards the south, by the Alps and Switzerland; having Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary on the east, and the territories of France and the Netherlands on the west. Germany is divided into nine districts,



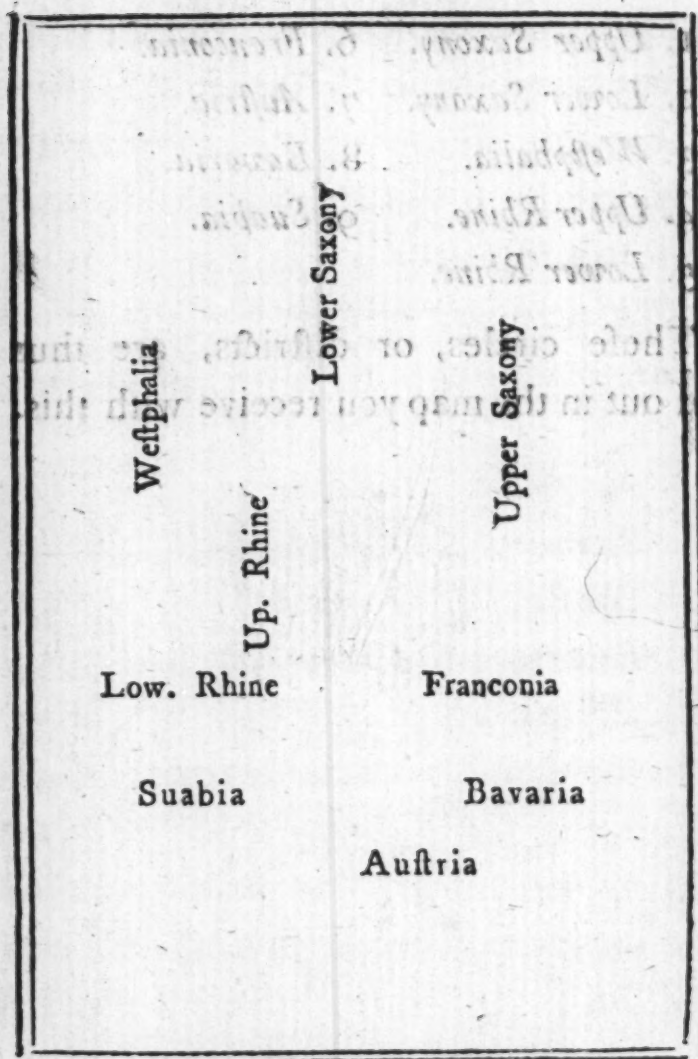


districts, which are called the nine circles of the empire ; their names are,

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Upper Saxony.</i> | 6. <i>Franconia.</i> |
| 2. <i>Lower Saxony.</i> | 7. <i>Austria.</i> |
| 3. <i>Westphalia.</i> | 8. <i>Bavaria.</i> |
| 4. <i>Upper Rhine.</i> | 9. <i>Suabia.</i> |
| 5. <i>Lower Rhine.</i> | |

These circles, or districts, are thus laid out in the map you receive with this.

districts, which are called the principal
of the empire; their names are,



The

* The emperor is head, but not master of the empire; for he can do but little without the consent of the electors, princes, and imperial free cities; which all together, form what is called the diet of the empire, that assembles in the town of Ratisbon.

There are nine electors; which are, in order,

The elector of

Mentz. *Saxony.*

Triers. *Brandenburg.*

Cologne. *Palatine.*

Bohemia. *Hanover.*

Bavaria.

In these nine is vested the right of electing emperors of Germany; for the empire is not hereditary; that is to say, the son does not succeed his father; but, when an emperor dies, these nine electors assemble and chuse another.

The electors are sovereign princes; those of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, are eccle-

* Chesterfield.

ecclesiastics, being archbishops. The Elector of Bohemia is king of Bohemia, and his capital town is Prague; the Elector of Saxony is the most considerable of all the electors, and his electorate the finest; Dresden is the capital, and a beautiful town. The Elector of Brandenburg is also king of Prussia, and master of a great extent of country; the capital town of Brandenburg is Berlin. The two most considerable towns belonging to the elector Palatine are Mannheim and Dusseldorp: The elector of Hanover is also king of England; the capital town of that electorate is Hanover, a miserable capital of a miserable country.

Besides the electors, there are many other sovereign princes, as the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Dukes of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, Wirtemberg, Mecklenburg, and Saxa-Gotha, the Marquis of Baden, the Prince of Nassau, &c.

Vienna is the capital of the circle of Austria, and of the whole German empire

pire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large; but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about six hundred thousand inhabitants.

As to the manners of these people, they are grave and honest, and generally very fair in their dealings. In either arts or war they are equally excellent, have an extensive genius for mechanical learning, and are famous for some singular inventions, particularly that of the fatal instrument, the gun.

Germany is watered by the Danube, which you will observe to flow from east to west, and falls into the Euxine sea; the Rhine, the Maine, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Oder.

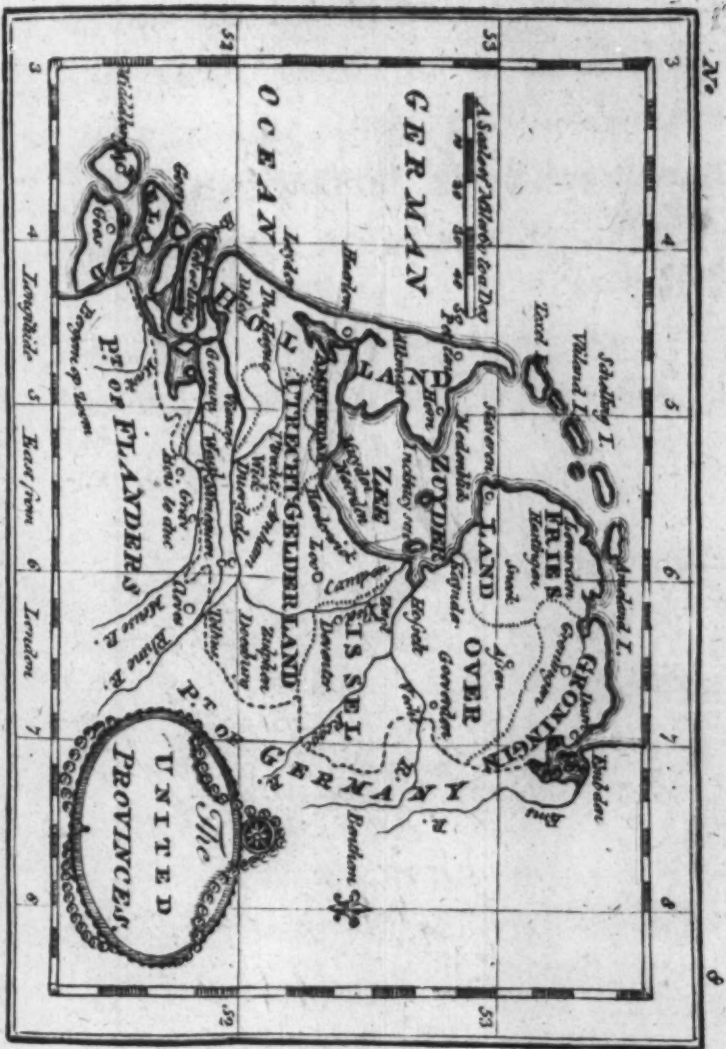
Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, king of France, was the founder of the German empire in 800. He was a good-humoured, learned, and valiant prince.

Joseph II. the late emperor, was born March 13, 1741, and crowned king of the
Romans

Romans 1764. He married Josephina Maria of Bavaria, Jan. 23, 1765; who died in 1767. In 1765, he was elected emperor upon the death of his father Francis I. In 1777, he visited France incognito. And Feb. 20, 1790, he died, being preceded by his brother Peter Leopold Joseph, grand duke of Tuscany.

Adieu.

L E T.





LETTER X.

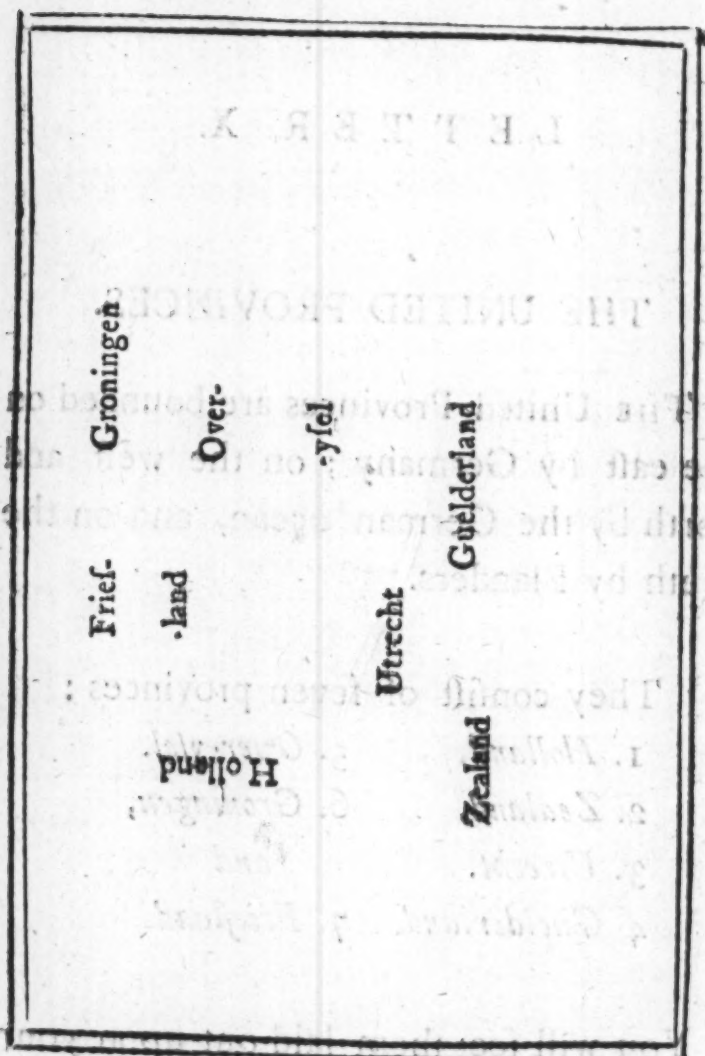
THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE United Provinces are bounded on the east by Germany ; on the west and north by the German ocean, and on the south by Flanders.

They consist of seven provinces :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Holland.</i> | 5. <i>Over-ysel.</i> |
| 2. <i>Zealand.</i> | 6. <i>Groningen,</i> |
| 3. <i>Utrecht.</i> | <i>and</i> |
| 4. <i>Guelderland.</i> | 7. <i>Friesland.</i> |

You will see them laid out upon your map thus :



Though

Though the extent of this country be small, it is exceedingly well peopled and rich, and makes a figure among the first powers of Europe; and no country in the globe produces more *cheese*; here the dæmon of Gold, crowned with tobacco leaves, and seated on a throne of *cheese*, is publicly worshipped.

The Dutch export a great quantity of woollen and silk goods, East and West India wares, for which they import corn, victuals and rough wares. The East-India fleet, which arrives every summer, brings them more than a hundred tons of gold, exclusive of pearls, diamonds, ivory, copper, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, ginger, &c.

Holland is by far the finest and richest of these United Provinces, which, altogether, form what is called the States-General of the United Provinces; that is, an assembly consisting of the deputies of the seven provinces, who meet at the Hague, and are styled, *High Mightinesses*, being a
very

very considerable and powerful republic. I have oftentimes told you that a republic is a free state, without any king. The prince of Orange is their stadtholder or general.

Amsterdam, reckoned the capital of the United Provinces, is a very fine and rich city, at the distance of about two hundred and ten miles from London.

There are besides, in Holland, several towns, such as Dort, Haerlem, Leyden, an university; Delft, and Rotterdam, the birth-place of the famous Erasmus, situated upon the Maese.

There are reckoned four hundred villages, which for their largeness may be esteemed towns, the chief of which is the Hague, the largest and most beautiful village in the world. It is the residence of all the foreign ambassadors, and strangers of distinction.

You will observe throughout Holland the greatest cleanliness, the very streets are cleaner than our houses are here.

The

The people are not airy enough for joy, nor warm enough for love; this, indeed, you will hear sometimes talked of amongst their young fellows as a thing they have *heard* of, but never *felt*. It is very rare for any of them to be really in love, nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not.

These provinces were originally an assemblage of several lordships, dependent upon the king of Spain; from whose yoke they withdrew themselves, during the reign of Philip II. in the year one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine, under the conduct of the Prince of Orange (great-grand-father of our William III.), and formed the republic now called the Seven United Provinces, or Holland, that being the most remarkable province. The office of Stadtholder, or Captain-general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747.

Adieu.

L E T-

LETTER XI.

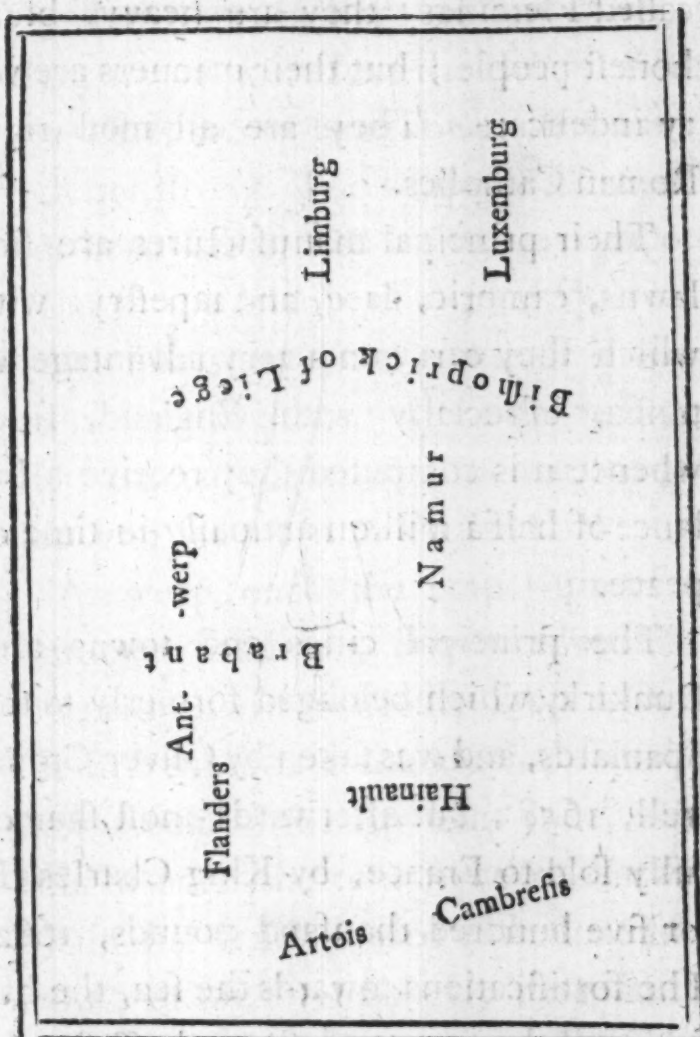
THE NETHERLANDS.

THE Netherlands, called also the Spanish provinces, because formerly under the dominion of the Spaniards, are situated between France, Germany, and Holland.

This country is divided into ten provinces, named,

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Flanders</i> , belong- | 6. <i>Limbourg</i> . |
| ing to the Dutch, | 7. <i>Antwerp</i> . |
| Austrians and | 8. <i>Mecklinall</i> , be- |
| French, | longing to Austria. |
| 2. <i>Artois</i> , famous for | 9. <i>Brabant</i> , subject |
| tapestry. | to the Dutch and |
| 3. <i>Hainault</i> . | Austrians. |
| 4. <i>Namur</i> . | 10. <i>Cambray</i> , subject |
| 5. <i>Luxemburg</i> . | to France. |

These provinces are situated upon your map nearly in the following manner:



D

The

The inhabitants of this country are called Flemings: they are heavy, blunt honest people; but their manners are very indelicate. They are all most rigid Roman Catholics.

Their principal manufactures are fine lawns, cambric, lace, and tapestry, with which they carry on a very advantageous traffic, especially with England, from whence it is computed they receive a balance of half a million annually in time of peace.

The principal cities and towns are, Dunkirk, which belonged formerly to the Spaniards, and was taken by Oliver Cromwell, 1658; but afterwards most shamefully sold to France, by King Charles II. for five hundred thousand pounds, 1662. The fortifications towards the sea, the bastion, and the canutte destroyed effectually under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1764.

Lisle is a very great, rich, and strong town, belonging to France, and the chief town of French Flanders.

Ghent

Ghent is the capital of that part of Flanders that belongs to the queen of Hungary, as heirefs of the House of Austria. It is a very large town, but neither rich nor strong. The Emperor Charles V. was born there, and his statue is upon a pillar in the middle of a great square.

Brussels is the chief town of Brabant, and a very fine one. Here the best camblets are made, and most of the fine laces that you see worn in England.

Antwerp, once the emporium of the European continent, is now reduced to be a tapestry and thread-lace shop. One of the first exploits of the Dutch, soon after they shook off the Spanish yoke, was to ruin at once the commerce of Antwerp, by sinking vessels loaded with stone in the mouth of the river Scheld; thus shutting up for ever, the entrance of that river to ships of burden. This was the more cruel, as the people of Antwerp had been their friends and fellow-sufferers in the cause of liberty.

You will find provision all through the Netherlands extremely good and cheap. A stranger may dine on seven or eight dishes of meat for less than a shilling English. Travelling is safe and delightful in this luxurious country. The roads are generally a broad causeway, and run for some miles in a straight line, till they terminate with the view of some noble building.

Flanders, originally the country of the ancient Belgæ, was conquered by Julius Cæsar forty-seven years before Christ; passed into the hands of France A. D. 412; and was governed by its earls subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage it then came into the House of Austria; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Shook off the Spanish yoke 1572, and in the year 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire.

Your affectionate





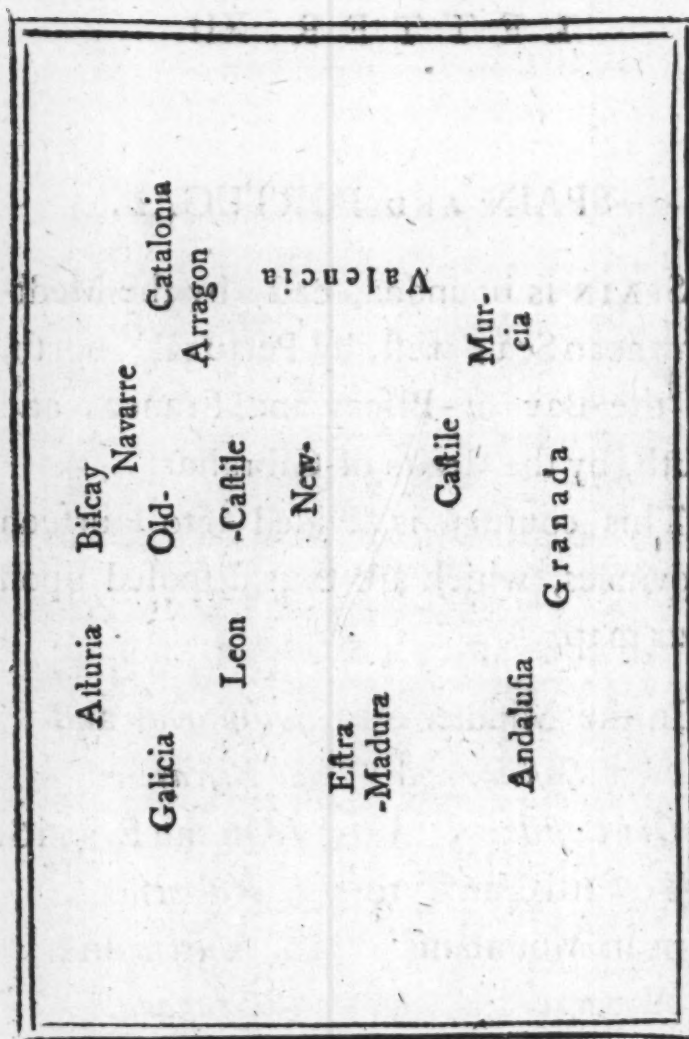
LETTER XII.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

SPAIN is bounded, east, by the Mediterranean Sea; west, by Portugal; north, by the Bay of Biscay and France; and south, by the straits of Gibraltar.

This country is divided into fourteen provinces, which are thus disposed upon your map.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| In the Middle. | 7. <i>Asturia</i> , and |
| 1. <i>New-Castile</i> , and | 8. <i>Biscay</i> . |
| 2. <i>Old Castile</i> . | On the E. and S. |
| Towards the Pyre- | 9. <i>Valencia</i> . |
| nean Mountains. | 10. <i>Murcia</i> and |
| 3. <i>Navarre</i> . | 11. <i>Granada</i> . |
| 4. <i>Arragon</i> , and | On the West. |
| 5. <i>Catalonia</i> . | 12. <i>Andalusia</i> . |
| On the North. | 13. <i>Esra-Madura</i> . |
| 6. <i>Galicia</i> . | 14. <i>Leon</i> . |



The

The Spaniards have, in general, an olive complexion, are of a middle stature, rather lean, but well made; they have sparkling eyes, glossy black hair, and a small well shaped head. The men have mustachios on their lips.

The dress of the men is very commodious; they cover their head with a linen cap, wear a flapped hat, with a buckle-band round the crown, and keep it fixed to the head by another ribbon below the chin. They wear no crayats, have a waistcoat with the sleeves flashed before, with small cuffs, and a long wide jacket of dark brown or black cloth over this, linen-stockings, with low-quartered shoes.

The ladies wear their hair, either in long and broad tresses, or short with a toupée and an aigrette, or tied up at top; hoops are not usual here. They wear a sort of hood, which fits very close, this they put over their heads in the streets, but throw it backward when they are in their houses; two straps of a hand's-breadth hang down

from it to the feet. When they go to church, a rosary, or pater-noster, and a fan are necessary to their dress.*

Spain is governed by an absolute monarch, and the Roman Catholic religion, is alone tolerated in this country.

From Spain we receive wines, oil, olives, raisins, chesnuts, almonds, figs, citrons, lemons, oranges, cocoa nuts, Spanish pepper, pomegranates, fine wool, indigo, cochineal, raw silk, balsam of Peru, chocolate, sarsaparilla, felt-petre, iron sword blades, pistol barrels, vermilion, borax, hams, snuff, and several drugs, the growth of Spain and America.

The principal cities in Spain, are, Madrid, its capital. It contains about three hundred thousand inhabitants, and instead of a regular fortification is only surrounded by a mud wall. The houses are chiefly brick, but look more like English prisons, than

Habitations

than the ~~inhabitants~~ of people at liberty, the windows being strongly grated with iron bars. Provisions of all kinds are extremely dear; their wine is not good, but their bread and mutton are excellent. The air is very pure; their summers are exceeding hot, and their winters intensely cold. Its distance from London is about seven hundred and eighty miles.

In the environs of Madrid there are a great many royal palaces, particularly Buen-Retiro, east; and El Pardo, west.

Toledo, upon the Tagus, the capital of Spain under the Goths, is an ancient town, beautiful, large, and well peopled; it stands on a mountain. Its archbishop is primate of the kingdom, grand chancellor of Castile, and counsellor of state; he has a magnificent palace, and enjoys a revenue of two hundred and fifty thousand crowns.

Cadiz, anciently Gades, and oftentimes called by the English Cales, is upon the ocean, in a small island, separated from

the continent of Andalusia. This town is large, fine, and rich. The goodness of its port and bay, has rendered it extremely populous. It had formerly a temple dedicated to Hercules, and there are still seen in the isle of Cadiz two metal columns, supposed by some to be the pillars of that celebrated heathen deity.

Seville is next to Madrid, the largest and best built city in Spain. It stands upon the river Guadalquiver, and is the capital of Andalusia. It is a great trading town and the magazine of the new world. It has a rich archbishopric, whose metropolitan church is vast and magnificent; and a celebrated university. The situation of this town is so charming, that many Gothic and Moorish kings resided here. There are still to be seen in it many sumptuous edifices.

Gibraltar is a fortress extremely important by its situation near the Straits, and entrance of the Mediterranean. Its port is good and large, and its garrison strong.

The

The English took it from the Spaniards in the year 1704, and it was confirmed to us by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The Spaniards besieged it in vain in 1727, and 1781.

Possessions of the King of Spain out of Europe.

It was a favourite saying of Philip II. that the sun never set upon his dominions; in fact Spain possesses,

In AFRICA, upon the coast of Barbary, from the Straits of Gibraltar, west and east, the towns of Ceuta, Metilla, Oran, &c. and west of Barbary the Canary Isles.

In ASIA, the Philippine Isles, and the Marian Islands, or Ladrones, in the eastern ocean.

In NORTH AMERICA, New and Old Mexico, with California; the island of Cuba, part of St. Domingo, the island of Porto Rico, &c.

In SOUTH AMERICA, the greatest part of Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and almost all Paraguay.

The

The first inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul ; after them the Phœnicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and may well be supposed to have been the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these followed the Grecians ; then the Carthaginians, on whose departure, sixteen years before Christ, it became subject to the Romans, till the year four hundred, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Silingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the east, invaded it, and divided it amongst them ; but the Goths in a little time were sole masters of it under their King ALARICK I. who founded the Spanish monarchy. After a regular succession of monarchs, we come to the present King CHARLES IV. who ascended the throne upon the death of his father Charles III. in the year 1788.

P O R T U G A L.

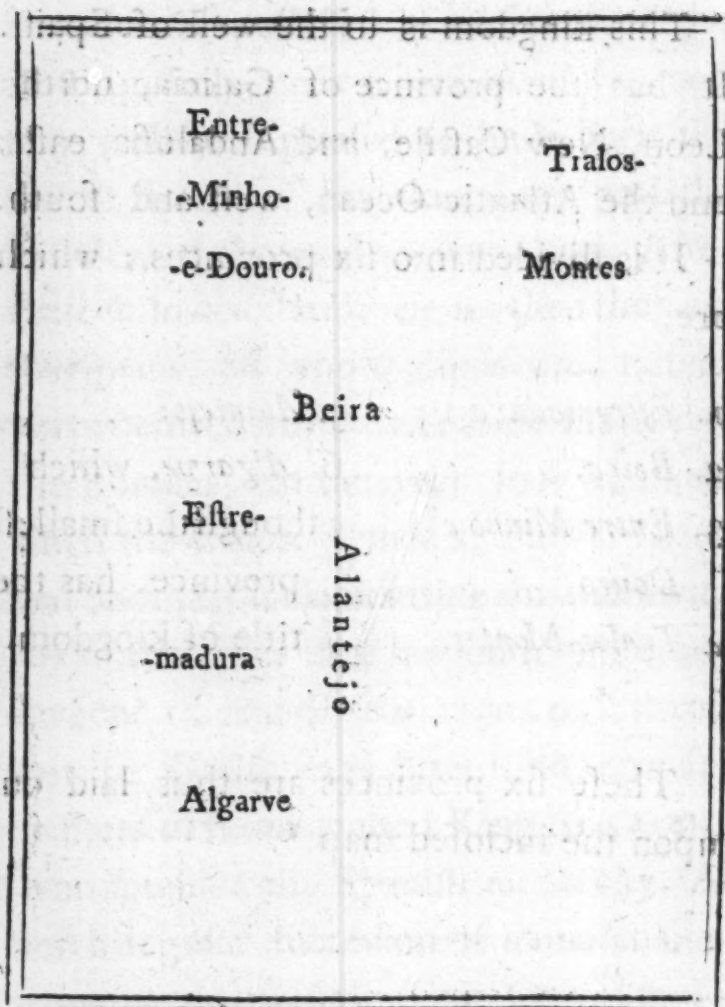
This kingdom is to the west of Spain. It has the province of Galicia, north; Leon, New Castile, and Andalusia, east; and the Atlantic Ocean, west and south.

It is divided into six provinces; which are,

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Estremadura.</i> | 5. <i>Alentejo:</i> |
| 2. <i>Beira.</i> | 6. <i>Algarve</i> , which |
| 3. <i>Entre Minho e Douro</i> | though the smallest |
| 4. <i>Tralos-Montes.</i> | province, has the |
| | title of kingdom. |

These six provinces are thus laid out upon the inclosed map *.

* See map of Spain and Portugal facing Spain.



Portugal

Portugal is, at present, little less than a kingdom of priests, monks, and nuns; and the Roman Catholic religion is practised here in its highest degree of splendour. The crown is hereditary, and government absolute.

The people are treacherous, ungrateful, and intemperate in their passion for revenge. Their chief employment is trade. They possess all the riches of the East and West Indies. Vessels arrive every day in their ports loaded with the merchandises of Africa, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Brasil, &c. In a word, they have every thing that may contribute to magnificence, pleasures and health.

Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus, is the capital, and the residence of the kings of Portugal. It is an extensive, populous, and wealthy city, built like old Rome on seven little hills. Nov. 1, 1755, it was laid level with the ground by a tremendous earthquake, which was succeeded by a general conflagration, owing to the great
number

number of lights burning at the altars in the churches and convents for the festival of the *Auto-da-fe*, or Act of Faith, and to incendiaries, who, to pillage the city with greater security during the calamity, set fire to it in many parts. The English inhabitants making it a rule to retire into the country the day before the celebration of this festival, to avoid being insulted as Protestants, were preserved; but upwards of ten thousand natives and foreigners lost their lives.

Oporto is, next to Lisbon, the largest city in Portugal; it stands in the province of *Entre Minho e Douro* at the mouth of the river Douro, and carries on a great trade with England for the wine so well known to us by the name of Port. It is supposed that the kingdom received its name from this wine.

Portugal was anciently called Lusitania, and inhabited by tribes of wandering and unknown people, till it became subject to the Carthaginians and Phœnicians, who
were

were dispossessed by the Romans two hundred and fifty years before Christ. In the fifth century it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589; but when the Moors of Africa made themselves masters of the greatest part of Spain, in the beginning of the eighth century, they penetrated into Lusitania: there they established governors, who made themselves kings. After many fruitless attempts made by the kings of Leon on this part of Spain, Alonzo V. king of Castile and Leon, carried here his victorious arms, and to insure his conquest, he gave it, in the year 1088, with the title of count, or earl, to Henry, grandson of Robert king of France, who had married Theresa, Alonzo's natural daughter. Henry was succeeded in his earldom by his son Alonzo, who, encouraged by his conquests over the Moors, in the year 1139, assumed the title of king of Portugal. His successors continued till 1580, when, upon the death of Henry, surnamed the Cardinal,

Cardinal, it was seized upon by Philip II. king of Spain, after a war of two or three years; but in 1640, the people rebelled, shook off the Spanish yoke, and elected for their king the duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whose family it has ever since remained independent of Spain. Her present Majesty's name is MARY FRANCES ISABELLA, who acceded to the throne in the year 1777.

Possessions of the King of Portugal out of Europe.

In ASIA, GOA, and some other places on the Coromandel coast; and Macao near China.

In AFRICA, they have the town of Maragon in the kingdom of Morocco, the Madeira and Cape Verd Islands; some forts on the river Gambia, in Guinea; the Islands Fernandobo, St. Thomas, and Anabo; Loando, a town in Congo, where there is a considerable colony established;

on

on the eastern coast they have Mosombane, and several other forts, and most of the petty kings in this country are tributaries to the Portuguese.

In SOUTH AMERICA they have Brasil, from whence they bring great riches. In short, between Europe and North America they have the Azores or Terceres.

Adieu.

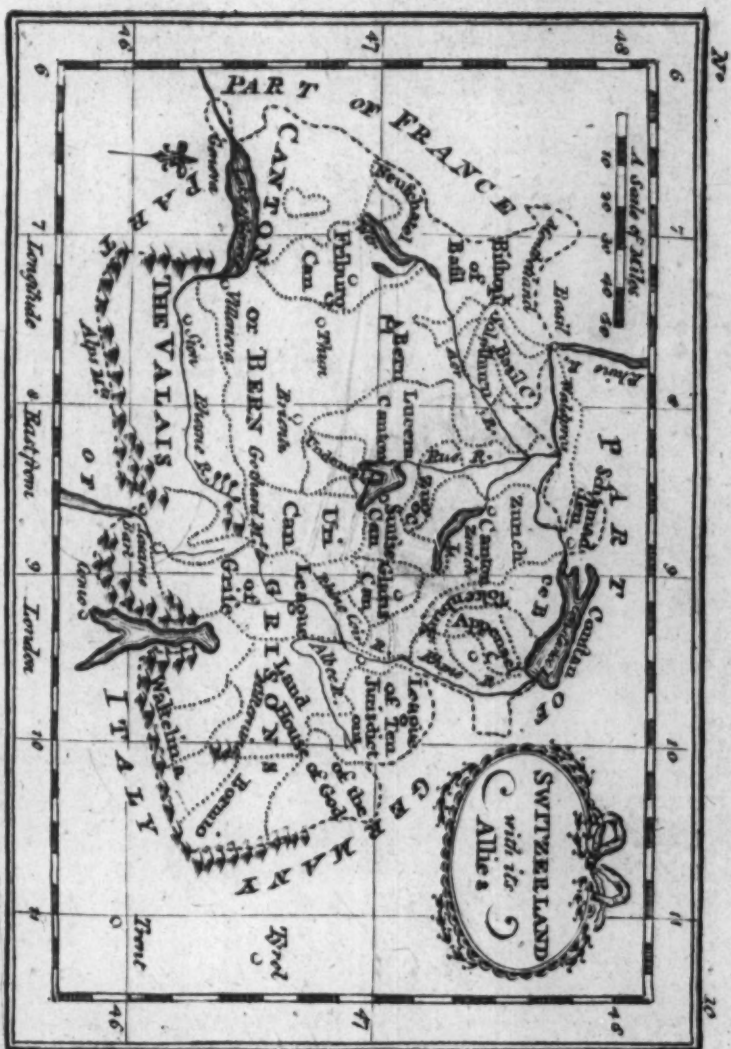
LETTER XIII.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND is a small romantic country lying upon the Alps, between France, Germany, and Italy ; more particularly between Alsace and Suabia in Germany on the north ; Tirol and Trent, on the east ; by Italy, on the south ; Franche Compté and Burgoyne, on the west ; and is the highest spot of ground in Europe.

The division of Switzerland is into thirteen cantons, which are,

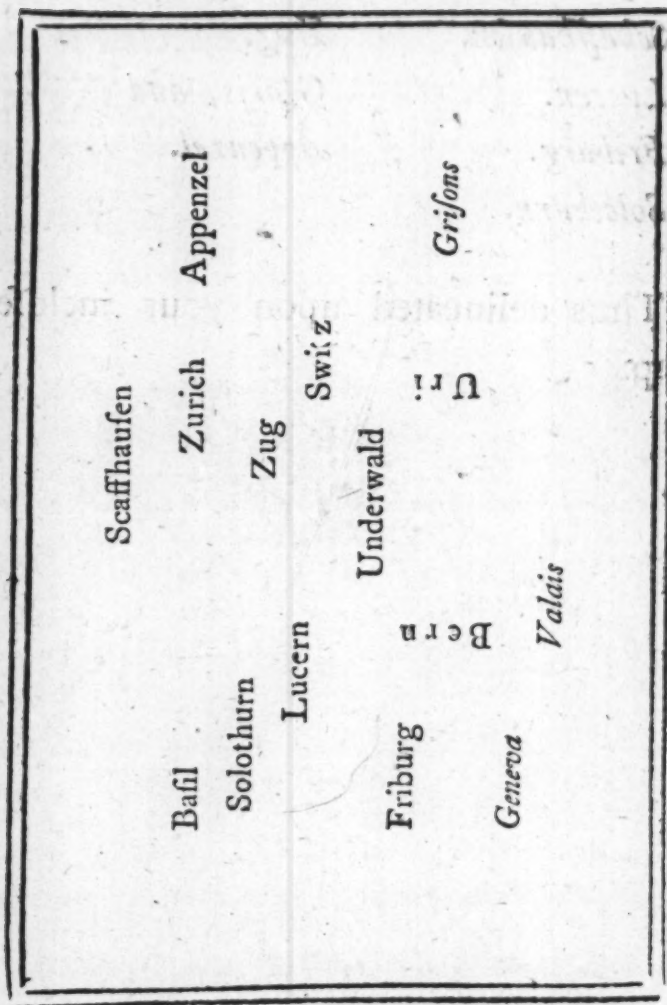
Zurich.





*Zurich.**Switz.**Bern.**Uri.**Basil.**Underwald.**Schaffhausen.**Zug.**Lucern.**Glaris, and**Friburg.**Appenzel.**Solothurn.*

Thus delineated upon your inclosed
map.



On your first entering Switzerland you would suppose it to be a chaos of barren rocks and craggy mountains heaped one upon another ; perpetual snow and gloomy vallies ! a dreary, desolate, but sublime appearance ! it looks like the ruins and wreck of a world, scarcely affording its wretched inhabitants the support of a calamitous life ; but on the contrary, the country yields not only good wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, deer, &c. with all the necessaries of human life, but likewise exports an abundance of many valuable commodities, such, as flax, linen, crape, hempen cloth, drugs, &c.

The Swiss are a plain, but honest people, true and faithful to their words : the men are remarkably strong, robust, sober, courageous, and most excellent soldiers. Their dress is very particular ; they have little round hats, like those worn by the Dutch skippers ; their coats and waistcoats are of a kind of coarse black cloth ; their breeches are of a coarse linen,
some-

something like sailors' trowsers, but drawn together in plaits below the knees, and the stockings are of the same stuff with the breeches.

The women wear short jackets, with a great superfluity of buttons. The unmarried women value themselves on the length of their hair, which they separate into two divisions, and allow it to hang at its full length, braided with ribbands: After marriage, these tresses are no longer permitted to hang down; but being twisted round the head in spiral lines, are fixed at the crown, with large silver pins. This is the only difference, in point of dress, which matrimony makes.

Married and unmarried wear straw hats, ornamented with black ribbands.

Their government is a free republic; the different cantons, though united together with a common bond, being governed by their own laws.

They speak French and German; the former language is spoken only in the south

south and west. The Grisons speak Italian.

The principal cities in Switzerland are Berne and Zurich.

Berne, the capital of the canton of the same name, is the most beautiful, neat, and convenient town in Switzerland. The houses are of a fine white free-stone, and pretty uniform, with porticos, or piazzas, by which means you may walk from one end of the town to the other, without receiving any injury from the weather. It has a magnificent temple, hospital, granary, and one of the most beautiful, grand, and best furnished arsenals in Switzerland. There is a very elegant building just compleated, which accommodates for many public amusements, such as balls, concerts, and theatrical entertainments. The inhabitants of Berne are great enemies to lewdness; they punish adultery with death, and one single act of fornication renders a man incapable

of holding any public office during the remainder of his life.

The canton of Berne, in extent of country and number of inhabitants, is reckoned nearly equal to all the others taken together.

Zurich, upon the lake of the same name, is an ancient town, large, well built, populous and rich by its manufactures of crape. It is fortified in the modern manner, has an arsenal well provided, a public library, and a learned academy. It has two things remarkable and worthy attention,—the statue of Charlemagne on horseback,—and a fountain which throws its water one hundred and fifteen feet high. The famous Reformer *Ulric Zuingli* was a native of this town.

The canton of Zurich is the first in order, and has the precedence in the general assemblies. This priority has been given it by common consent of the other cantons, on account of the power and antiquity of the town of Zurich.

The

The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii ; they were defeated by Julius Cæsar, fifty-seven years before Christ, and the territory remained subject to the Romans till it was conquered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395, who were expelled by Clovis, king of France, in 964. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy. In 1032, it was given by the last king of Burgundy to Conrad, II. emperor of Germany ; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till the year 1307, when a very singular revolt delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke. Griser, governor of these provinces for the emperor Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illustrious Swiss patriot, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple placed on the head of one of his children ; he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant perceiving that he

had another arrow concealed under his cloak, asked him for what purpose? to which he boldly replied, "To have shot you to the heart, if I had had the misfortune to kill my son." The enraged governor ordered him to be hanged, but his fellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished Griser, who was shot to death by Tell, and the independency of the several states of this country, now called the Thirteen Cantons, under a republican form of government, took place immediately; which was made perpetual by a league among themselves, in the year 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe 1649. Seven of these cantons are Roman Catholics, and six Protestants.

Whether all the incidents of Tell's story be true or fabulous, the men (whoever they were) who roused and incited their fellow citizens to throw off the Austrian yoke, deserve to be regarded as patriots, having

h
 aving undoubtedly been actuated by that principle, so dear to every generous heart, the spirit of independence.

“ Who with the gen’rous rustics fate,
 “ On Uri’s rock in close divan,
 “ And wing’d that arrow sure as fate,
 “ Which ascertain’d the sacred rights of man.”

THE SWISS ALLIES.

By the Swiss allies, I do not mean great foreign powers with whom they are in alliance, but those states, or small republics, which joined the Helvetic confederacy, are under their protection, and are included by other countries under the general name of Swisserland. These states, or Swiss allies, are situated on the frontiers of Swisserland ; their names are,

1. The abbey and town of St. Gale, N. of the canton of Appenzel.
2. The Grisons, S. E. of the Swiss.
3. The Valois, S. of the Swiss.

4. The republic of Geneva, S. E. of the Lake of Geneva.

5. The counties of Neufchatel, and of Vallangin, E. of Switzerland.

6. The town of Bienné, N. E. of the Lake of Neufchatel.

7. The bishopric of Bale, S. of Alsace.

8. The town of Mulhausen in Alsace, towards the south.

Adieu.

L E T T E R X I V .

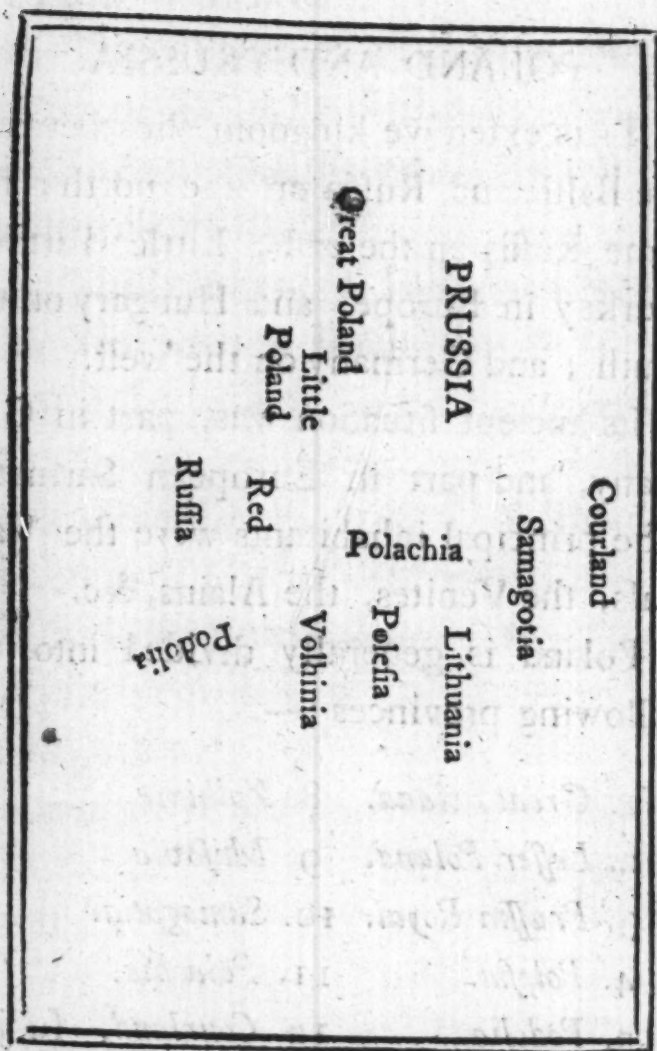
POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

THIS extensive kingdom, lies between the Baltic and Russia on the north ; the same Russia on the east ; Little Tartary, Turkey in Europe, and Hungary on the south ; and Germany on the west.

Its ancient situation was, part in Germany, and part in European Sarmatia. The principal inhabitants were the Vandals, the Venites, the Alains, &c.

Poland is generally divided into the following provinces :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Great Poland.</i> | 8. <i>Volhinia.</i> |
| 2. <i>Lesser Poland.</i> | 9. <i>Masovia.</i> |
| 3. <i>Prussia Royal.</i> | 10. <i>Samagotia.</i> |
| 4. <i>Polesia.</i> | 11. <i>Polachia.</i> |
| 5. <i>Podolia.</i> | 12. <i>Courland, subject</i> |
| 6. <i>Red Russia.</i> | <i>to Russia.</i> |
| 7. <i>Lithuania.</i> | |



Poland,

Poland, though intensely cold, is yet very fertile and healthy. The Polanders are well made and handsome; the peasants are extremely clownish, and well adapted to their servile condition. The nobility are generous, polite, and affable to strangers; jealous of their liberty even to excess, and fond of high and luxurious living. They cannot engage in trade under penalty of degradation.

The language of the Polanders is the Sclavonic, mixed with the German. The Latin is also very common, and the nobility and gentry speak French.

The religion of the country is the Catholic; but Jews, Turks, and Infidels are tolerated. The clergy are extremely rich and powerful.

The king is elected by the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the country.

The capital cities in Poland are Cracow and Warsaw.

Cracow is situated on the banks of the Vistula. The city is very extensive and

E 5 well

well built, but the streets are badly paved, though very wide and straight. Its public square is one of the largest in Europe. The cathedral, dedicated to Stanislaus, patron of Poland, is the sepulchre of the kings, and the place of their coronation. Cracow has a celebrated university, and a bishop, who precedes all the other bishops of the kingdom.

Warsaw, upon the Vistula, is a handsome and well peopled town, and its situation extremely agreeable. In the plains near this city, the gentlemen of Poland meet on horseback to elect their kings, and lie encamped on the plains till the election is over. It is surrounded by suburbs more extensive than the city itself, for the nobility have here their palaces, and the monks their convents. Their streets are large and straight, but badly paved, so that in winter they are scarcely passable.

Poland was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a duchy,

duchy, of which Lechus was the first duke, A. D. 694. In his time the use of gold and silver was unknown to his subjects, their commerce being carried on only by exchange of goods. It became a kingdom in the year 1000; Otho III. emperor of Germany, conferred the title of king on Boleslaus I. Red Russia was added to this kingdom by Boleslaus II. who married the heiress of that country, A. D. 1059. Dismembered by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, who, by a partition treaty, seized the most valuable territories, 1772.

P R U S S I A.

THE kingdom of Prussia is bounded, north, by part of Samagotia; south, by Poland Proper and Masovia; east, by part of Lithuania; and west, by Polish Prussia and the Baltic. Its length one hundred and sixty miles, breadth one hundred and twelve.

Koningsberg

Koningsberg is the capital. This city is large and beautiful, and divided into three parts. It has many fine public buildings, and a celebrated university. Its principal commerce is in the timber of oaks and fir-trees, in wax and honey.

Prussia was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. The barbarity and ravages they were continually making upon their neighbours, obliged, about the middle of the thirteenth century, Conrad duke of Masovia, to call to his assistance the Knights of the Teutonic order, who were just then returned from the Holy Land. These Knights chose a grand master. They attacked those people with success, and after a bloody war of fifty years reduced them to obedience, and obliged them to embrace Christianity. They maintained their conquest till 1525, when Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, their last grand master, having made himself master of all Prussia, ceded the western part to the king of Poland, and was
acknow-

acknowledged duke of the eastern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The elector, Frederick-William, surnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Prussia to him and his heirs, freed from vassalage, and in 1663 he was declared independent and sovereign duke. With these titles, and as grand master of the Teutronics, they continued till 1701, when Frederick, son of Frederick-William the Great, and grandfather of the present king, raised the duchy of Prussia to a kingdom, and on Jan. 18, 1701, in a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands upon his head; soon after which he was acknowledged as king of Prussia by all the other European powers. The prince who at present fills the throne is the third king.

Yours most affectionately.

L E T-

LETTER XV.

DENMARK.

DENMARK, lying on the north of Germany, is made up of eight islands in the Baltic sea, besides a peninsula called Jutland, about two hundred miles long, and eighty broad.

The islands are named Zealand, Funen, Langland, Laland, Falstar, Mona, Femeren, and Alsen.

Jutland, the peninsula, is divided into north and south; the north part has retained the name of Jutland, but the south part, which borders upon Germany, is called the duchy of Sleswick.

The isles and peninsula lie thus upon your map.







Denmark

Denmark is an hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner; but the Danish kings are legal sovereigns, and perhaps the only legal sovereigns in the world; for the senators, nobility, clergy, and commons divested themselves of their right as well as power in the year 1660, and made a formal surrender of their liberties to the then king Frederick III. Their religion is Lutheran, no other being tolerated.

The Danes, though tall and strong bodied men, are a low spirited people, having neither the courage or vigour of their enterprising ancestors, who were at one time masters of England. In their habits they usually imitate the French dress; but in winter they wrap themselves up in furs and wool like their neighbours.

As this is a flat country, abounding in bogs and morasses, and surrounded by the sea, it is extremely subject to fogs and foul air, and affords a very indifferent foil;

foil; but little corn, except rye, grows here, and good pasture is very scarce.

The commodities they export are timber, lean cattle, dry fish, iron, naval stores, and East-India wares; for which they import wine, oil, tobacco, salt, silk, woollen stuffs, sugar, and spices.

The metropolis and residence of his present Danish Majesty, CHRISTIAN VII. is at Copenhagen, a large, rich, and well fortified town, where there are about eighty thousand inhabitants. It stands on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, at the distance of six hundred and ten miles from London. The houses in the principal streets are built with brick, and those in their lanes chiefly with timber.

His Majesty has a country-seat about twenty miles from Copenhagen, called, Fredericburgh. It is a most magnificent house, and well built, but ill contrived and badly situated, being in a moist and unhealthy marsh.

Bartholinus,

Bartholinus, celebrated for his knowledge of anatomy, and Ticho Brache, the famous astronomer, were natives of this country.

Territories belonging to the crown of Denmark.

THE cold island of Ideland in the northern seas ; Greenland, not much known ; Nova Zembla, an uninhabited country ; the Land of Jesso, in Asia, abounding in furs. In the East Indies, on this side the Ganges, on the Coromandel coast they have Tranquebar, a very fine and much frequented sea port. In Africa, they have the forts of Christianburg and Fredericshurg.

Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, was little known till the year 714, when Gormo was king. Christian VII. is the present sovereign ; he visited England in 1768. His queen, the youngest sister of George III. king of Great Britain, was

was suddenly seized, confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom. The Counts Struensee and Brandt (the first prime minister, and the queen's physician) seized at the same time, Jan. 16, 1772, and beheaded the same year.

LETTER XVI.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN almost encompasses the Baltic Sea. It is bounded by Danish Lapland on the north ; by Russia on the east ; by the Baltic, which divides it from Germany, on the south ; and by Norway on the west.

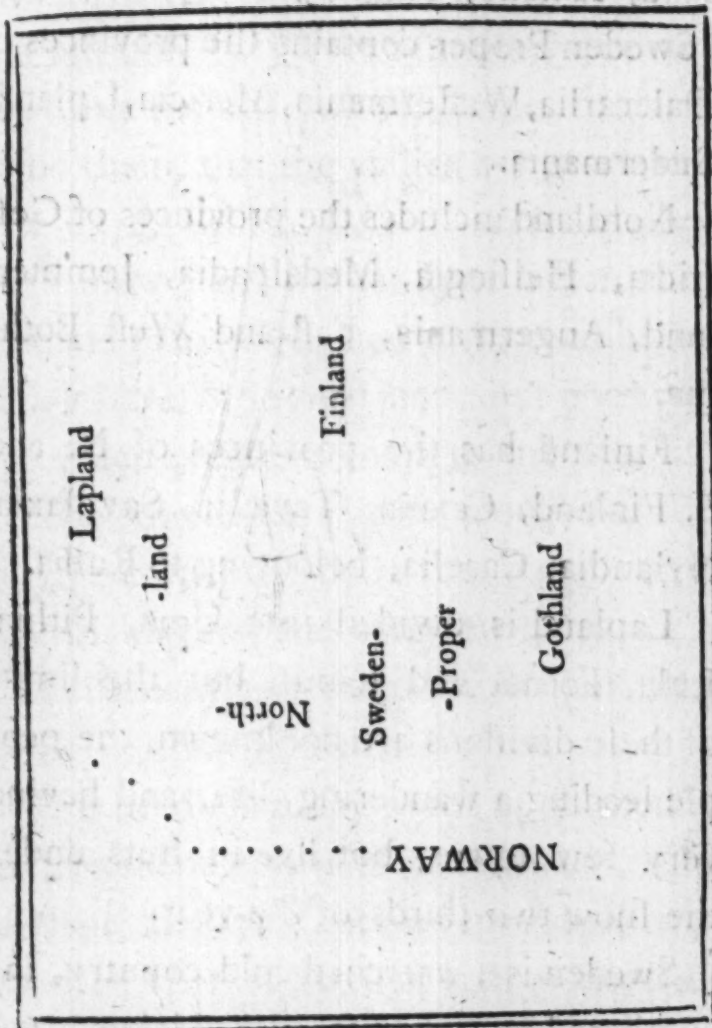
It is divided into five large provinces, which are,

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>Sweden Proper.</i> | 4. <i>Finland.</i> |
| 2. <i>Gothland.</i> | 5. <i>Lapland.</i> |
| 3. <i>Nordland.</i> | |

These provinces are thus situated with respect to each other.







The subdivisions of Gothland, are, East Gothland, and West Gothland, Smaland, Haland, Bleking, and Schonen.

Sweden Proper contains the provinces of Dalecarlia, Wastermania, Mericia, Upland, Sudermania.

Nordland includes the provinces of Geftricia, Helsingia, Medalpadia, Jempterland, Angermania, East and West Bothnia.

Finland has the provinces of N. and S. Finland, Cajania, Tavastia, Savolaxia, Nylandia, Carelia, belonging to Russia.

Lapland is divided into Uma, Pithia, Lula, Torno, and Kimi; but the limits of these divisions are not known, the people leading a wandering life, and having very few towns, but live in huts under the snow two-thirds of the year.

Sweden is a wretched cold country, incumbered with barren rocks, lakes, and mountains, which a great part of the year are covered with snow. The air, however, is extremely healthful, and the people

ple are, in general, cheerful, complaisant and courageous ; can endure hunger, cold, and poverty. They have neither spring, nor autumn, they have summer, however, for three months, which comes so quick upon them, that the vallies are green in a few days, which before were clothed with snow ; and in that short season they sow and plant all manner of kitchen herbs. They have little corn land, but good pasture, and plenty of venison and fish.

The women here go to plough, thresh out the corn, row upon the water, serve the bricklayers, and carry burthens.

Lutheranism is the only religion they profess ; they tolerate no other.

It is needless to say much of the constitution and new form of government, established in 1772, since every one knows that the king of Sweden is now more absolute than any in Europe.

Stockholm is the capital of this barren country, situate at the distance of six hundred and forty-two miles from London

It

It is built on six small islands which are joined together by wooden bridges, and is neither walled or fortified, being sufficiently secured by nature, by little rocks and islands which surround it. It makes a great appearance, having many stately palaces covered with copper, and is the residence of the kings of Sweden. Its arsenal is famous. In 1739, an academy of sciences was established here, as also of painting and sculpture, founded by Count Tessin. Other towns of note are Gottenburg, Lunden, Calmor, Abo, Tornia, &c.

We have no certain account of this country till the reign of Bornio III. A. D. 714. Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced resignation of Albert, their king, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and ever since it has remained independent; but was made an absolute monarchy by the present king in 1772.

N O R.

N O R W A Y.

Norway, which is no more than the Northern Way, lies all along on the west of Sweden, and is about nine hundred miles long, and two hundred and forty broad, and has for its chief towns Drontheim, and Bergen, the residence of the Danish vice-roy, and Fredericshall, at the siege of which town Charles XII. the famous king of Sweden, was killed by a musket-ball, in the trenches, in the year 1718.

This country is almost a perfect wilderness, full of mountains, and excessive cold. In the most northern part of it their winters continue eight or nine months, and the ground all that time is covered with snow. The miserable inhabitants have neither corn fields, vineyards, nor gardens to cultivate, but for their living are obliged to spend their time in hunting and fishing.

As this mountainous country is so little known to the rest of Europe, I have

F

, been

been less particular in describing it to you ; and shall hasten to take my leave of it, after observing to you, that it was united to Denmark in consequence of a princess of Denmark being by marriage queen of Norway, and succeeding her father in the throne of Denmark, in the year 1375, and thus it still continues.

Farewell.





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LETTER XVII.

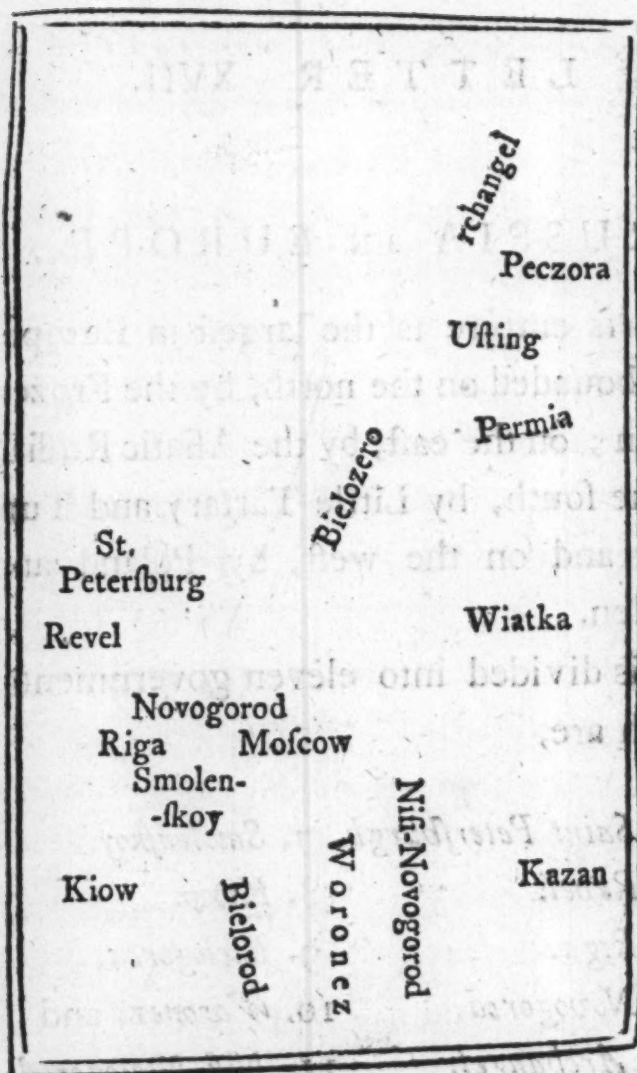
RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

THIS empire is the largest in Europe. It is bounded on the north, by the Frozen Ocean ; on the east, by the Asiatic Russia ; on the south, by Little Tartary and Turkey ; and on the west, by Poland and Sweden.

It is divided into eleven governments, which are,

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Saint Petersburg.</i> | 7. <i>Smolensky.</i> |
| 2. <i>Revel.</i> | 8. <i>Kiow.</i> |
| 3. <i>Riga.</i> | 9. <i>Bielogored.</i> |
| 4. <i>Novogorod.</i> | 10. <i>Woronez, and</i> |
| 5. <i>Archangel.</i> | 11. <i>Nisi-Novogorod.</i> |
| 6. <i>Moscow.</i> | |

Thus disposed upon your map.



The

The Russians are, in general, drunken, proud, and selfish, barbarous, ignorant, and mean; of a good stature, and inclinable to be corpulent; their features and complexion are good, and they have hale, vigorous constitutions. The Laplanders, who inhabit the coasts of the Frozen Ocean, are of the Tartar make, and clothe themselves from head to foot in the skins of their rein deer, sewing two skins together, so that they have the hair next them, as well as on the outside, their coat and cap being all of a piece.

Their country is generally marshy, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and in the northern and middle parts, it is intensely cold and thinly peopled, being covered with snow six months in the year; but the southern and those parts towards Poland, are more populous and fruitful, and supply the north with provisions.

When the frosty season sets in, which is usually in November, their conveyance on the snow, in sledges drawn by reindeer,

deer, is so speedy as to enable them to convey fresh provisions to market a thousand miles by land.

This vast tract of land is under the government of one monarch, formerly styled, *Czar of Muscovy*, till Peter the Great assumed the title of *Emperor of all Russia*. He rules in a most absolute manner, having the lives and fortunes of his subjects wholly at his disposal. The established religion is the Greek church, a little differing from the Roman Catholic.

St. Petersburg is the capital of this empire. It is a large handsome city, built by Peter the Great 1703. It is of a prodigious extent, and is seated on an island, which lies in the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort is very strong, and is a regular fortification; but the principal defect of this city is, that it is not built high enough to protect it from inundations, which sometimes have occasioned the loss of considerable sums of money.

Moscow

Moscow is pleasantly situated in the duchy of Moscow, standing in the very heart of the empire, and is inhabited by the chief merchants and manufacturers of the country, and such nobility as do not attend the court. Peter the Great cut a canal from this capital to Petersburg.

Archangel stands in the north, upon the white sea, and is a place of good trade. Here the Russians build some of their men of war.

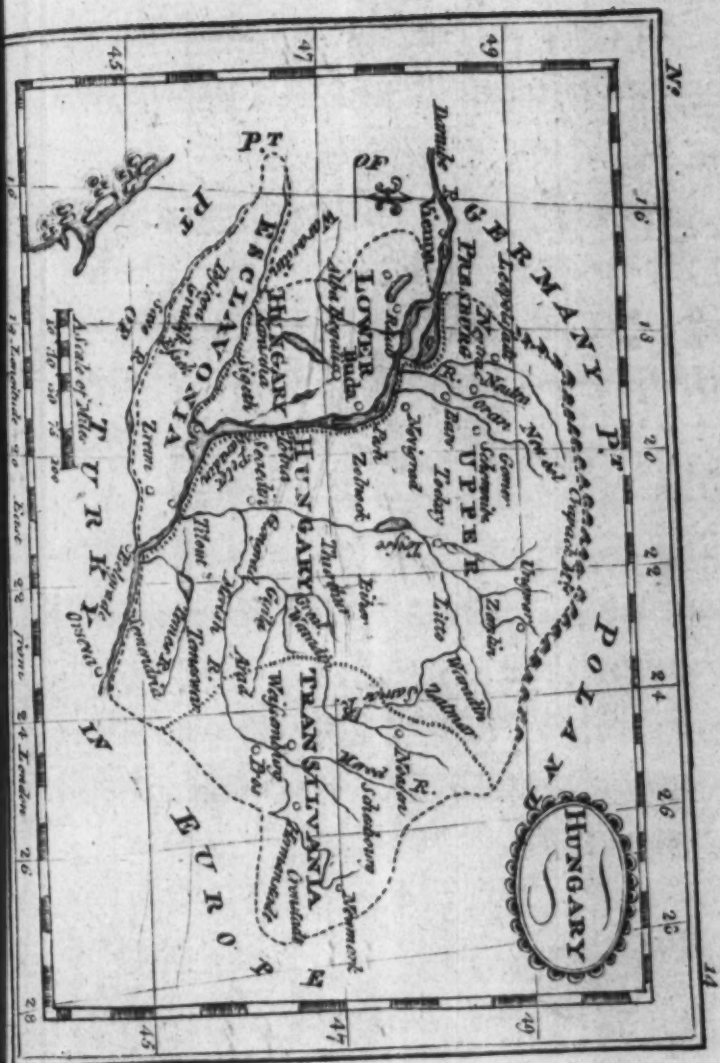
The earliest authentic account we have of Russia is A. D. 862, when Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod in this country. In the year 981, Wolodemir was the first Christian King. The Poles conquered it about 1058, but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200 the Mogul Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the Russians discovered

and conquered Siberia. It became an empire 1721, Peter I. assuming the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in future negociations with the court of Petersburg. A revolution without bloodshed, in favour of the Empress Elizabeth, 1740; and another in 1762, in favour of the present Empress Catharine II. who deposed her consort Peter III. The Emperor John, an infant, was deposed, and shut up in prison, where he remained till 1763, when an attempt being made to release him, he was killed by the officer of the guard to prevent it.

The history of the rise and progress of the Russian empire, I recommend to your particular notice.

Adieu.

L E T.





LETTER XVIII.

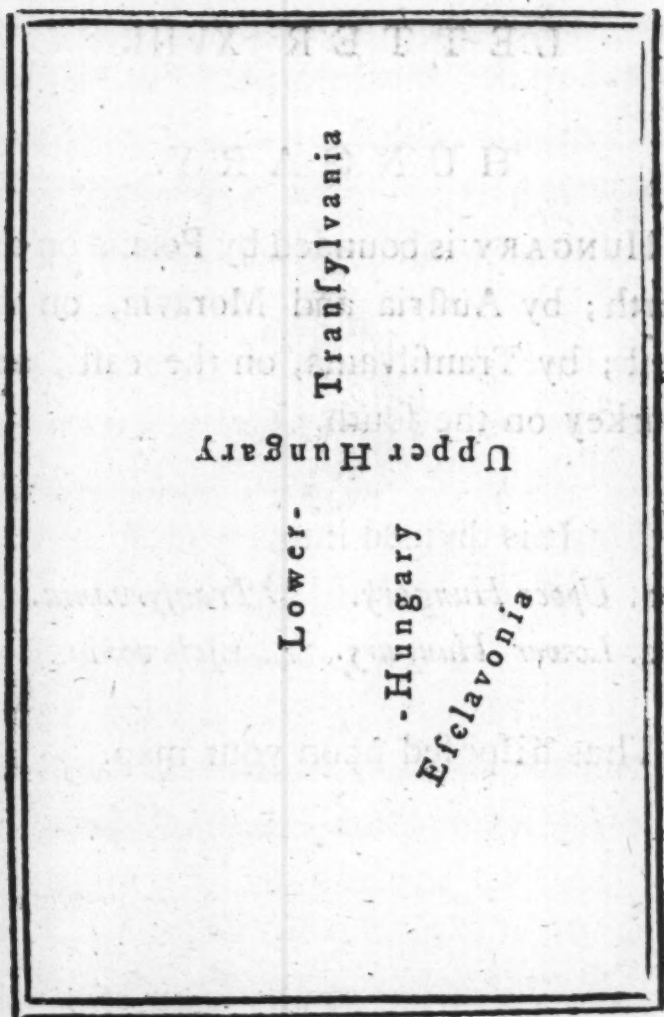
HUNGARY.

HUNGARY is bounded by Poland on the north ; by Austria and Moravia, on the west ; by Transilvania, on the east ; and Turkey on the south.

It is divided into,

1. *Upper Hungary.* 3. *Transylvania.*
2. *Lower Hungary.* 4. *Esclavonia.*

Thus disposed upon your map.



Hungary

Hungary is a very cheap country, the land being infinitely fertile, and in some places producing the most esteemed grape in Europe. It is beautified with lakes, the windings of the Danube, and many streams which flow into that fine river. In the woods of Hungary are bred a race of horses, the most active, hardy and spirited, for their size in the world; these have been found very useful in war, and the hussars, or light dragoons, of the Austrian army are mounted on them.*

The men in Hungary are remarkably handsome and well shaped; their appearance is improved by their dress, which is peculiar and very becoming.

The women are extremely beautiful.

By the constitution of Hungary the crown is still held to be elective. This point is not disputed. All that is insisted on is, that the heir of the house of Austria shall be elected as often as a vacancy happens.

* Dr. Moore.

happens. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion.

Presburg, in Upper Hungary, is the capital of the whole kingdom. It is well built, and, like Vienna, has suburbs more magnificent than itself. In this city the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral church the sovereign is crowned. On a steep hill above the town stands the castle, which is a noble Gothic building, of a square form, with a tower at each corner. The regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of St. Stephen, the first king, are deposited here. These are carefully secured by seven locks, the keys of which are kept by the same number of Hungarian noblemen. No prince is held by the populace as legally their sovereign, till he be crowned with the diadem of King Stephen; and they have a notion that the fate of their nation depends upon this crown remaining in their possession; it has therefore

therefore been always removed in times of danger to places of the greatest safety.

Tokay is also in Upper Hungary; the spot of land that yields that most excellent wine called Tokay.

Hermanstat is the capital of Transylvania, and Esseck is the capital of Esclavonia; both large, strong, and well built towns.

This kingdom is the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæsar was the first Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius subdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and in the year 376, it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an independent kingdom in 920. It was the seat of bloody wars between the Turks and Germans, for the possession of it, from 1540 to 1739, when by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. Formerly it was an assemblage of different states, and the first
who

who assumed the title of King was, in the year 997, STEPHEN, distinguished with the appellation of SAINT, because he first introduced Christianity into this country. The present sovereign is, the emperor Joseph II.

I am, &c.

L E T.





LETTER XIX.

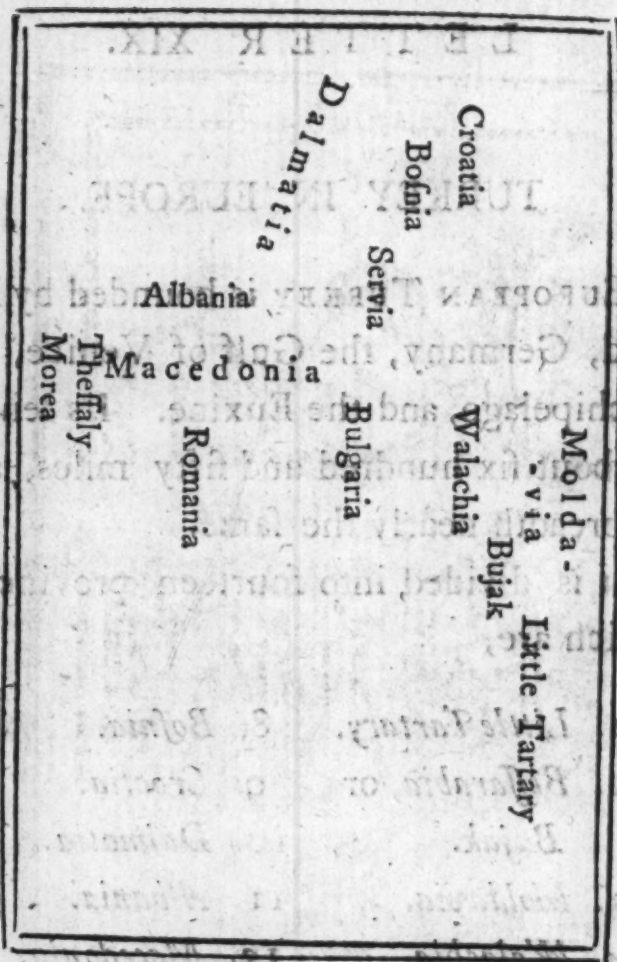
TURKEY IN EUROPE:

EUROPEAN TURKEY is bounded by Poland, Germany, the Gulf of Venice, the Archipelago, and the Euxine. Its length is about six hundred and fifty miles, and its breadth nearly the same.

It is divided into fourteen provinces ; which are,

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Little Tartary.</i> | 8. <i>Bosnia.</i> |
| 2. <i>Bessarabia, or</i> | 9. <i>Croatia.</i> |
| <i>Bujak.</i> | 10. <i>Dalmatia.</i> |
| 3. <i>Moldavia.</i> | 11. <i>Albania.</i> |
| 4. <i>Walachia.</i> | 12. <i>Macedonia.</i> |
| 5. <i>Bulgaria.</i> | 13. <i>Theffaly, and</i> |
| 6. <i>Servia.</i> | 14. <i>Morea.</i> |
| 7. <i>Romania.</i> | |

These provinces are disposed upon your map nearly in the following order.



The

The Turks are naturally savage and untaught, consequently their manners must be brutal. Their politics consist of fraud and dissimulation; they are ashamed of nothing that is base or perfidious; they attempt not to acquire the affection, but to tyrannize over the lives and fortunes of their fellow-creatures; and their government is maintained by the most arbitrary measures that passion, revenge, avarice, and corruption can suggest.

Their religion is that of Mahomet, whom they believe to be a greater prophet than Jesus-Christ; and the text of their law is the Koran, a soil fruitful of chicanery and deceit.

This extensive empire is advantageously situated in a fruitful soil, producing excellent wool, corn, wine, oil, fruit, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants and drugs in the greatest variety and abundance; but the Turks are too slothful and indolent to apply themselves to manufactories, these being managed by the

the Christian subjects, who annually export from thence the finest carpets, besides great quantities of cotton, leather, raw silk, &c.

The capital of the Grand Signior's, or Emperor of Turkey's dominions, is Constantinople, anciently called Byzantium, but at present Stamboul by the people of that nation. This city which stands on the western shore of the Bosphorus, in the province of Romania, was rebuilt by the Emperor Constantine in the fourth century, who transferred hither the seat of the Roman government; upon his death it obtained the name of Constantinople.

It is of a triangular shape, washed by the sea on two sides, and rising gradually from the shore, in the form of an amphitheatre. The view of it from the harbour is confessedly the finest in the world, exhibiting a multitude of magnificent mosques, or temples with their domes and minarets, and the seraglio intermixed with gardens and groves of evergreens. The expectations

tations excited by this prospect, however, are disappointed on entering the city, where we find the streets narrow, the houses of the common people low and built of boards, and the palaces of the great men are concealed by high walls before them. The city is surrounded by a wall about twelve miles in circumference, and the suburbs are very extensive.

The second city of the empire is Adrianople, built by the Emperor Adrian, from whom it has received its name. This city was the seat of the Turkish empire before they made the conquest of Constantinople.

The old castle of Romania, usually called Sestos, lying on the European Point of the Hellespont, with Abydos on the opposite shore, are celebrated by the poets for the amours of Hero and Leander. Here it was that Xerxes laid a bridge over the Hellespont, on which he passed his army when he invaded Greece.

The plains of Philippi, famous for the victory obtained by Augustus and Mark Antony

Antony over Brutus and Cassius, are in the Province of Macedonia.

In Thessaly, besides Mount Olympus, which the Ancients esteemed one of the highest mountains in the world, are those of Pelion and Ossa, mentioned so often by the poets; between the two last mentioned mountains, lay the celebrated plains of Tempé, represented by the Ancients as equal to the Elysian Fields.

The OTTOMAN empire, or sovereignty of the Turkish empire, was founded at Constantinople by Othman I. upon the total destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks in the year 1300, who was succeeded by a race of the most warlike princes that are recorded in history. The present Ottoman, or Turkish emperor, is ABDELHAMET or ACHMET III. who had been in confinement forty-four years. He succeeded his brother Mustapha III. in 1774, Jan. 21.

Here we complete our Tour of Europe; to-morrow we will, if you please, take a pleasant

pleasant voyage together, and visit the European islands, and then continue our tramp over Asia, the sultry plains of Africa, and the deserts of America. In the mean time, believe me,

Your affectionate,

LET-

LETTER XX.

WE will begin our intended voyage on the north side of Europe, where the first island that presents itself is a pretty large one, over against Norway, on some part of whose surface you may find ice all the year round, notwithstanding it has in it the ever-burning Mount Hecla; hence, therefore, it is justly named the island of Iceland, and belongs to Denmark.

The British islands lie further to the south. The two great ones are Great Britain, composed of England and Scotland, on the east, and Ireland on the west. Great Britain is inhabited on the north by the Scotch, on the south by the English, and on the west by the Welsh. In England, on the banks of the river Thames,

stands





stands London, the finest city in the world. In Scotland their chief city is Edinburgh; and on the east coast of Ireland stands their fine metropolis Dublin.

As to the smaller British isles, we will first go off the north of Scotland, to the numerous Orkneys, or Orcades, beyond which, still further north, you will see another series of islands, the greatest of which is Shetland.

Turning now to the west, you see opposite to the western shore of Scotland, another tract of islands, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, the chief whereof are Lewis, Wyft, Sky, Mull, Jura, &c.

We will turn ourselves now southward, and on the west of England you may see two islands, one, the Isle of Man, which had been long an hereditary royalty belonging to the earls of Derby and Athol, but is now subject to Great Britain; and the other Anglesea, that is, English Seat in Wales.

Further

Further on, beyond these, still southward, over against the Land's End, lie a cluster of dangerous rocks, called the Scilly Islands, famous for their tin mines.

A great way now eastward, far beyond the Lizard Point, on the south of England, you may see the Isle of Wight; far below which, still southward, near the French coast, lie the islands Jersey and Guernsey; hard by these, nearer France, are another tract of small islands, the chief of which the French call Belle-Isle.

The Azores, opposite to, and belonging to Portugal, are generally reckoned among the African islands; but the island Cadiz, by the Straits of Gibraltar, is in Europe.

As soon as you have got through the Straits of Gibraltar, you will find the island Yvica. And a little further are Majorca and Minorca, the latter of which has the fine harbour of Port Mahon.

After these, further east, lies Sardinia, subject to its own king, and higher above it

it. Corsica, a very mountainous island, ceded to the crown of France by the republic of Genoa, 1770.

A little further, just below the toe of Italy, you see extended the fertile island of Sicily. Near the middle of this island stands the burning mountain *Ætna*, feigned by the poets to be Vulcan's blacksmith's shop, where he and his journeymen, the Cyclops, are said to make the thunderbolts and armour for the gods.

In the midst, between Sicily and Italy, runs a very narrow and turbulent sea, bellying among the rocks, called the Straits of Messina, dangerous for sailors; for on one side lies the devouring rock Scylla, and on the other side the foaming Charibdis, much talked of by the poets; who likewise feign that Sicily being once joined to the mainland of Italy, was cut off into that shape by Neptune's trident; but it is more probable that it was done by an earthquake.

G

From

From hence, under Sicily, you see the island Melita, or Malta, now belonging to a famous order of knights, where St. Paul was shipwrecked.

Turning up towards the coast of Turkey, we arrive at the small island of Corfu, anciently called Phœacia, and once the regal seat of King Alcinous, who kindly received Ulysses after his shipwreck.

After this lies the populous island Cephalonia; and a good way further on, you see Zant, famous for its currants; and Cerigo, or Cythera, celebrated for having been the favourite residence of Venus.

Passing on towards the east, you will meet with the celebrated Crete, now Candia, an island, large, pleasant, and fertile in which stands the famous Mount Ida, where Jupiter is said to have been educated, now no better than a barren rock; and Lethe the river of oblivion, is a torpid stream.

We will now go hence, if you please, northward to the Archipelago, which has
in

in it, on both sides, a large series of islands, even to the Straits of the Hellespont by Constantinople. The isles on the left hand of the Archipelago are European, those on the right are reckoned Asiatic, quite up northward. The island Salamis, now Colur, where Themistocles defeated the Persian fleet; and Ægina, where money was first coined, lying in the Saronic Gulf opposite to Athens, are European. After these lies fertile Negropont, an island in length about ninety miles, and in breadth twenty-five. Here the Turkish gallies lie. Further up are the islands Sciro, where Achilles lay concealed to prevent his going to Troy, till he was discovered by Ulysses; and lofty Paparethus, and others. Afterwards lie the dry scorched-up Lemnos, the island on which Vulcan is feigned by the poets to have fell, when kicked out of heaven by Jupiter, for his deformity, and lamed by the fall; and nigh it the ancient Thasos, or fruitful island of Ceres. Further on, lies moun-

tainous Imbros, abounding in hares; and Samothracia, the fabulous island of the Corybantes.

Here our long voyage terminates. In my next we will travel through the extensive continent of Asia, and its surrounding islands.

Adieu.

Yours, &c.

ASIA

A S I A.





A S I A.

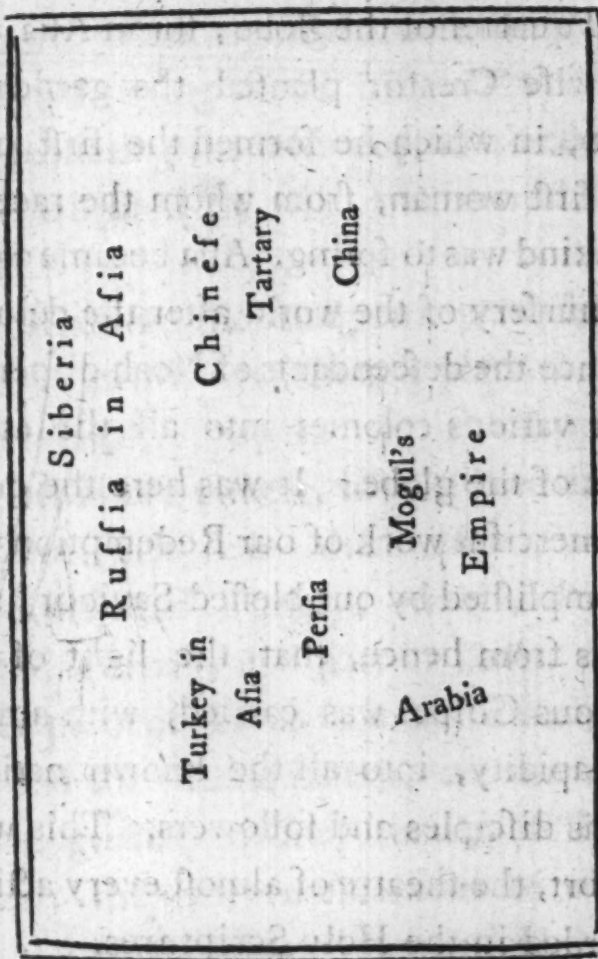
L E T T E R XXI.

ASIA, which I am now going to describe to you, is superior to Europe and Africa in the extent of its territories, stretching into all climates, from the frozen wilds of Siberia, where the hardy inhabitants, clothed in furs, are drawn in sledges over the snow, to the sultry regions of India and Siam, where, seated upon the lofty elephants, the people shelter themselves from the scorching sun by the spreading umbrella.

This immense tract of land is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, on the north; on the west, by the Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Europe, and part of Africa; on the east, it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean; and on the south, by the Indian Sea; comprehending, besides islands, 1. The

empire of China; 2. The several nations of Tartary; 3 Persia; India, Indostan, or the empire of the great Mogul; 5. Turkey in Asia, which comprehends Judea, or Palestine, and Georgia; and 6. Arabia.

The following little scheme will convey to you a clearer idea of the continent of Asia, as divided into distinct empires or kingdoms.



This

This, though the second, is yet the principal quarter of the globe ; for in Asia, the All-wise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which he formed the first man and first woman, from whom the race of mankind was to spring. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was here the great and merciful work of our Redemption was accomplished by our blessed Saviour, and it was from hence, that the light of his glorious Gospel was carried, with amazing rapidity, into all the known nations by his disciples and followers. This was, in short, the theatre of almost every action, recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

This vast tract of land was, in the earliest ages, governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. Upon the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms even beyond the Ganges, till at length the Mahometans, or as they

they are usually called, Saracens, spread their devastations widely over this continent, destroying all its ancient splendor, and rendering the most populous and fertile spots of Asia, wild and uncultivated deserts.

Various are the religions professed in Asia. Christianity, though planted here with wonderful rapidity by the Apostles and primitive fathers, has suffered an almost total eclipse by Mahometism, which has overspread Turkey, Arabia, Persia, part of Tartary, and part of India. The other parts of Tartary, India, China, Japan and the Asiatic islands, are involved in the grossest idolatry, under different forms; the most considerable of which are, the worshippers of Brama and Fohe; besides these, there are the more sagacious followers of Confucius, and some of a more ancient sect, who derive their principles from Zoroaster, acknowledging but one supreme deity, whom they worship under the symbol of fire, which they esteem
the

the brightest and purest emblem of the All-perfect God.

The principal languages spoken in Asia, are the modern Greek, the Turkish, and Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chinese, and the Japanese. The European languages are also spoken upon the coasts of India and China.

The trade of these parts, in Tartary is in fables, martins, furs, iron, &c. In the other parts, silks, garose, soofes, carpets, tapestry, mohair, musk, cinnamon, aloes, rhubarb, cassia, myrrh, camphire, coffee, incense, manna, spices, nutmegs, tea, drugs, gold dust, quicksilver, diamonds and fine china, lacquered and japaned ware.

Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, Ora-Ootons, and campandreys, which are animals almost as big as a man, and greatly resemble the human shape.

The

The islands in Asia are, the Marian, or Ladrone islands, Formosa, and the Philippines, in the eastern ocean. The Moluccas, and the spice islands, Celebes, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, the Maldives, &c. in the Indian ocean. Cyprus, Rhodes, Lesbos, or Mytilene, Chios, or Scio, Samos, Coös, and a few others of less note on the coasts of Asia, and in the Mediterranean.

Most of the islands lying near, or under the line, afford great quantities of sugar and spice, which the Dutch trade with to all parts of the world.

The inhabitants, who are of a tawny or olive colour, and go almost naked, use bows and poisoned arrows, are superstitious and gross idolaters; and in some places, it is said, offer their children in sacrifice to their idol gods.

The principal rivers that water Asia, are, the Tigris and Euphrates, between Arabia and Persia; the Indus, and the Ganges in India. The latter is the largest and

and most famous river of all Asia, and its source, according to the opinion of the Indians, is celestial, since they say one of their gods pours it from his mouth, on Mount Ima, from whence, passing through many states, and directing its course south, it passes into the kingdom of Bengal, and throws itself into the sea by several mouths.

The highest mountains of Asia are Ararat, near the Caspian sea, on which it is thought the ark of Noah rested, when the waters of the deluge subsided. Horeb and Sinai in Arabia. Lebanon in Judea. Mount Taurus, running from east to west of all Asia. Ima in Tartary. The lofty Caucasus, between Tartary and the Great Mogul empire, famous for the fabulous story of Prometheus, who, according to the fiction of the poets, was chained to this mountain; and the Naugracut in Thibet.

The Turks, Moguls, and Chinese, are of good shape and complexion; the men wear turbans, vests, and slippers; the women

women dress much like the men, only they wear a stiffened cap like a mitre, and their hair down. The Mogul ladies are fond of bracelets on their arms and legs, rings on their fingers and toes; jewels in their noses, and pendants in their ears; and the Chinese ladies are remarkable for their little feet, and the gentlemen for long nails. In Siam, Pegu, &c. the inhabitants are tawney, and features coarse. The men wear a piece of cloth wrapped round their waist, and pull their beards, as the Chinese and Tartars do, up by the roots. The women have, besides the piece about their waist, another thrown round their breasts and shoulders, leaving the rest of the body bare. The common people near the sea go almost naked.

Adieu.

LET-

L E T T E R XXII.

CHINA, a vast empire, is the most eastern part of Asia, about two thousand miles in length, and six hundred in breadth. It is said to contain four thousand four hundred walled cities ; the chief of which are Pekin, the residence of the present royal family, Nankin, and Canton. About eighteen hundred years ago, they built their great wall, to separate and defend their state against the neighbouring Tartars, which still subsists to this day, on a circumference of fifteen hundred miles rising over the tops of mountains, and descending down into low vallies, being almost every where twenty feet broad, and thirty feet high ; a monument superior to the pyramids, both by its utility and immensity. Their empire is hereditary ;

tary ; their religion Pagan ; their learning abstruse and defective, their letters, or characters, being upwards of twenty thousand. The tea plant is peculiar to this country, of which they raise enough to furnish the whole world.

This empire is reported to have been founded by Fohi, and he is said to be the Noah of the Bible, about two thousand two hundred and forty years before Christ. It is now governed by emperors of the Dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who conquered it, A. D. 1645.

Tartary, in length about two thousand miles, and breadth sixteen hundred, taking up all the northern regions of Asia. That part which borders on Muscovy, is often called Muscovy in Asia, where lies Siberia, a vast country, more inhabited than any in Tartary, and subject to the Russians. Here also are the Calmucks, Usbecks, and Circassians, the whole is a savage, unpolished, and unknown country. Its inhabitants are a fierce people ; they worship
images

images formed out of small pieces of wood, whereon some resemblance of features are rudely carved ; these they carefs and adore in fine and prosperous seasons ; but when the contrary happens, they despise and revile them.

The first acknowledged fovereign of these difmal territories, was the famous Jenghis Khan, A. D. 1206. His descendants possessed it till 1582, when the Moguls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independent ftate about 1400, and fo remain.

The Empire of the Great Mogul, otherwife called Indoftan, India, or the East-Indies, is a country as extenfive as China, and more known by the precious commodities that have been derived from it, than from any exact defcription of it. A chain of mountains, but little interrupted, feems to have fixed its limits towards China, Tartary and Perfia, and the reft is furround-
ed by the fea. The capital cities are Agra and Delhi. Here are alfo two rivers fa-
mous

mous in antiquity, the Indus and the Ganges.

The first conqueror of the whole of this country was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Bek, by conquest, became Great Mogul. The Dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane in the fifteenth century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophy of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi; and since that event, many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made themselves independent.

Persia is a large empire, lying eastward of Turkey, between the Caspian and Arabian seas. The Persians, like the Turks, plundering all the adjacent nations for beauties to breed by, are of a good stature, shape, and complexion, noted for their vivacity, gay dressing, humanity, and hospitality. The capital city, and residence

sidence of the sovereign, is Isfahan, a fine spacious town.

The Persian empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquest of Media, five hundred and thirty-six years before Christ. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great, three hundred and thirty-one years B. C. A new empire, styled the Parthian, was formed by the Persians under Arbaces, two hundred and fifty years B. C. ; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its ancient title ; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Thomas Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom. He was assassinated in 1747.

Following the apparent course of the sun, the next country we come to is,

Turkey in Asia, which contains many large provinces, particularly Syria, Judea or Palestine, Phœnicia, &c. all subject to the Turks. In Palestine or the Holy Land,

Land, and countries adjacent, were Babylon, Damascus, Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon, Samaria, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem the capital, which was taken, pillaged, burnt, and entirely razed to the ground by Titus the Roman general, under Domitian, in the year 70, and is now a very inconsiderable place, and only famous upon account of what it has been formerly, for Jesus Christ preached the Christian religion there, and was crucified by the Jews upon Mount Calvary.

Arabia is contiguous to Turkey in Asia, lying between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and is divided into three parts ; 1. Arabia the Rocky, which has its name from the many mountainous rocks here and there scattered about it. 2. Arabia the Desert, so called from its multitude of sands, and scarcity of inhabitants ; and 3. Arabia the Happy, a rich and populous country, abounding in fragrant spices, myrrh, frankincense, and cassia. Hence came the common saying, " All the
" sweets

“ sweets of Arabia,” when you would say that any thing has a very fine smell. It has two celebrated towns, Mecca, remarkable for the birth of Mahomet, and Medina, the place where he was buried.

This country is said never to have been conquered. The Arabians made no figure in history till A. D. 622, when, under the new name of Saracens, they followed Mahomet as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests. It is governed by its own caliphs.

L E T T E R XXIII.

WE will now pay a visit togetherto the Asiatic islands in the Archipelago, or as it was anciently called, The Ægean Sea, beginning with the Cyclades, or islands in a circle, in number about fifty-three, round Delos the chief of them, which is one of the most celebrated of all the Grecian islands, as being the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, the magnificent ruins of whose temples are still visible. A little further lie dispersed the Sporades, or Spread Islands, in number about forty. Not far off were the Inoc Islands, the island Icarus, hard by where Icarus's wings failed him, and Juno's beloved Samos, and rocky Chios, or Scio, one of the seven places that contended for the birth of Homer. Farther lie, the Æolian islands,

islands, spacious Lesbos, and pleasant Tenedos.

We will come now, down the Archipelago; towards the Levant to the famous island of Rhodes, in length about sixty miles, in breadth twenty. At the mouth of the harbour of this island, stood the celebrated Colossus of brass, esteemed one of the wonders of the world; one foot being placed on one side of the harbour, and the other foot on the other side, so that ships passed between the legs full sail. This enormous statue, which was one hundred and five feet high, was thrown down by an earthquake, and finally destroyed by Maovia, the Saracen Admiral, A. D. 653, who entirely pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds, to a Jew, who is said to have loaded nine hundred camels to transport it to Alexandria. Between this island, and the island Crete, so called from the chalky cliffs, and also Candia from their whiteness, lay the isle

Car-

Carpathus, called now by sailors Scarpan-
tide. Beyond these, eastward, lay the
Cheledoniæ, or the small islands of Swal-
lows, where the Ancients supposed these
birds of flight to lie hid during the win-
ter, near the great promontory Patareum.
Within the Bay of Pamphilia, eastward,
still lies fertile Cyprus, the beloved island
of Venus. Its inhabitants still continue
remarkably lazy and effeminate, and the
women have all the libertinism for which
the Cyprian ladies of old were so extreme-
ly celebrated. And on the farthest part
of this sea, near Phœnicia, lies the island
Arcadus.

LETTER XXIV.

IN my last we were visiting the Asiatic islands, dispersed about in the Levant; we will now return, if you please, and take a view of those in the Eastern, or Indian ocean; the farthest of which are the Ladrões, that is, Latrones, or the Island of Thieves; from whence, directing our course northward, we arrive at the islands of Japan, whose chief city is Jeddo. Having passed the islands of Lekeyo and Formosa, with others of small extent, adjacent to the coast of China, and subject to that empire.

Steering now westward, we come to the Philippine Islands, subject to Spain, so called in the year 1543, in honour to Prince Philip, then heir to the Spanish crown; there are some hundreds of them, and

and several very large; the chief and most northerly is Manilla, called also Luconia, having in it two cities of those names. It is about four hundred miles long, and a hundred miles in breadth.

Proceeding southward from the Philippines, we arrive at the Molucca islands, famous for their cloves, and other spices, among which are Amboyna, Giolis, and Celebes.

Afterwards, westward, are the Sunda islands, so denominated from lying near the Straits of that name; the principal of them may be reduced to Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. Borneo is reckoned the largest island in the world, being seven hundred miles long, and as many broad. Sumatra has a settlement on its coast, named Bencoolen, made by the English East-India Company, A. D. 1682, which preserved to them the pepper trade, after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam. Java is extremely unhealthy; its chief town, Batavia, is subject to the Dutch.

From hence, turning towards the west, before the foot of the south promontory of the Mogul empire, stretching itself into the sea, you may see the beautiful island Ceylon, productive of elephants. The Indians call it Cachi, and all the idolaters of Asia took upon it as the abode of their gods. The Dutch seized it, and drove away the Portuguese inhabitants, A. D. 1656, and have since kept possession of it; and have, in a great measure, monopolized the spice trade, for which this island is famous.

Opposite Ceylon lie the Maldives, formerly one vast island, which the boisterous sea has now broken into a great number of small ones, about which, it is said, are found prodigious whales.

Up farther, northward, in the mouth of the Persian Gulf, is the island Ormuz, perhaps, called formerly Ogyris, where King Erythræus was buried.

Here we finish our voyage to the Asiatic islands, and shall now cross into the
scorching

scorching deserts of Africa, the description of which will be the subject of my next letter; in the mean time I subscribe myself,

Your faithful and affectionate,

A F R I C A.

A. F. R. I. C. A.



AFRICA.

LETTER XXV.

DEAR BOY,

London, —

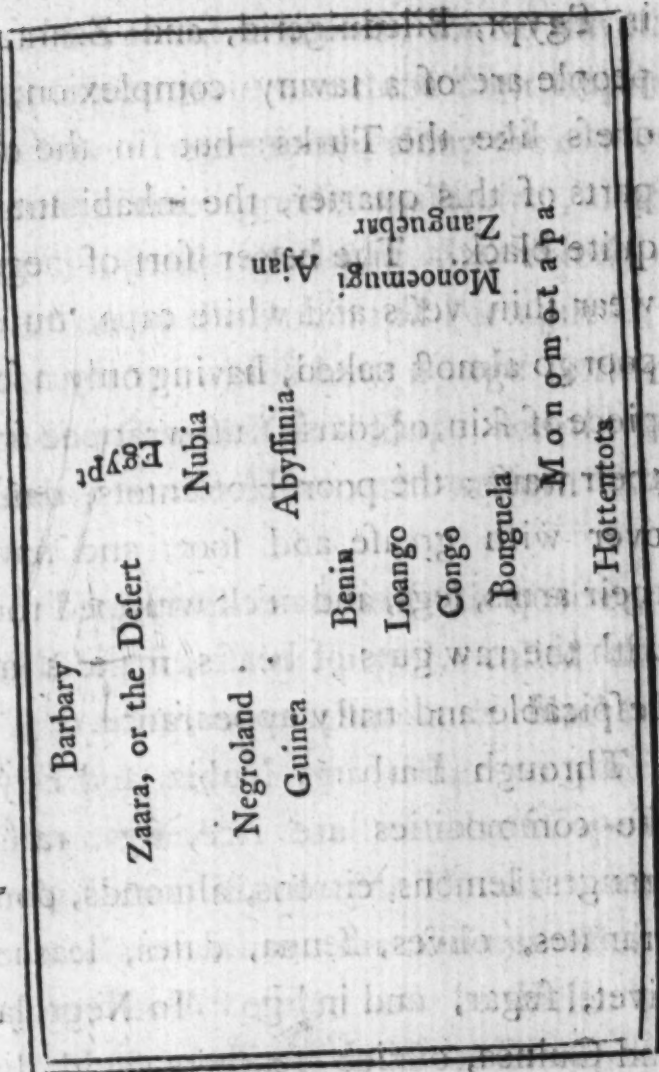
QUITTING the continent, and islands of Asia, we arrive in AFRICA, the third quarter of the world, situate to the south of Europe, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except a narrow neck of land about sixty miles over, called the Isthmus of Suez, which joins it to Asia at the top of the Red Sea.

The western districts of this part of the world are, for the greater part, sterile, uncultivated lands, inhabited by unhappy negroes. The coasts are naked and covered with barren sands. The country and

its few inhabitants, seem to be struck with one common curse.

It may be divided into Barbary, Zaara, Egypt, Negroland, Guinea, Abyffinia, Abex, Nubia, Zanguebar, Anian, Monomotapa, Monoemugi, Congo, and Caffra-
ria.

These countries are thus disposed upon your inclosed map.



Along

Along the coasts of the Mediterranean, in Egypt, Biledulgerid, and Zaara, the people are of a tawny complexion, and dress like the Turks; but in the other parts of this quarter, the inhabitants are quite black. The better sort of negroes wear thin vests and white caps, but the poor go almost naked, having only a small piece of skin, or coarse stuff wrapped about their waist; the poor Hottentots, daubed over with grease and foot, and having their arms, legs, and neck wrapped round with the raw guts of beasts, make a most despicable and nasty appearance.

Through Barbary, Nubia and Egypt, the commodities are rice, figs, raisins, oranges, lemons, citrons, almonds, pomegranates, olives, fenna, dates, leathers, civet, sugar, and indigo. In Negroland and Guinea, ostrich feathers, gold dust, elephants teeth, pepper, and slaves, which are chiefly purchased by the English, and transported to America.—The inland countries are said to be full of lions, tigers, monkeys,

monkeys, rhinoceroses, and crocodiles; the natives are little known, for no travellers have been able to extend their enquiries so far. To the south, along the coast, the traffic is ambergrease, musk, civet, lemons, millet, pearls, gold dust, &c. chiefly carried on by the Dutch and Portuguese; the former of which have a large settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, and the latter many on the eastern and western sides of the continent.

The chief islands of this quarter, are, Madagascar, the largest, called also St. Lawrence, the inhabitants black, wild, savage, naked, and under no particular governor. The small islands of Cape Verd; the Canary islands; the Madeiras, noted for excellent wine; the Guinea isles; and the isles Ascension and St. Helena, with others of lesser note in the Ethiopic sea.

The principal mountains here, are, the Lybian Mount, between Raares and Egypt; Mount Atlas, between Barbary and Biledulgerid, supposed by the Ancients to be the

the highest in the world, whence came the fable of Atlas, a giant, bearing the heavens upon his shoulders. It now gives name to the neighbouring ocean, called the Atlantic ocean; the mountain of the Moon, in Ethiopia, always covered with snow and ice; and the exceeding high hill, or peak in Teneriffe, one of the Canary isles, in form of a sugar loaf, which may be seen one hundred and twenty miles distant.

The most famous rivers in Africa, are, the Nile, in Nubia and Egypt. The river Senegal, anciently called Niger, running through all Negroland into the Atlantic ocean, on which the English have some settlements. The Gambia is only a branch of the Niger.

The principal curiosities in Africa, are, the vast pyramids in Egypt, three miles west of Cairo, supposed to be built by the children of Israel, when in bondage, for sepulchres for the Egyptian kings; also the mummy pits near the pyramids, in
which

which are found the bodies of people embalmed and buried three thousand years ago, yet perfect and distinct at this day.

Among the most celebrated men whom Africa has produced, are Tertullian, Cyprian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius, Victor Uticensis, and St. Austin, all bishops of the church. The warriors of greatest fame were Hamilcar and his three sons Hannibal, Asdrubal, and Mago; and Terence and Apuleius, the only poets whose names have descended to posterity with undisputed applause.

I am, &c.

L E T.

LETTER XXVI.

London, —

BARBARY, or the coasts of Barbary, all along the mountains of Atlas, quite to Egypt, consists of two sorts of people, namely, the Moors, under the Emperor of Morocco, whose metropolis is Fez ; and those people under the republics or rather kingdoms, of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis *, and Barca. The whole country produces fine horses, wax, oil, hides, hemp, flax, sugar, honey, dates, and almonds, being the most considerable, and best peopled part of Africa. Their religion is Mahometan, and their government absolute.

Zaara, the ancient Numidia, situated south of Mount Atlas, between the coast of Barbary north, and Negroland south. The inhabitants of these deserts are ram-

* Algiers and Tripoli are tributary, and, in some measure, subject to the Ottoman court ; and Tunis to the Emperor of Morocco.

bling

bling Arabs. Their religion is Mahometan, as those northward ; whereas Negroland, Guinea, and all southward, are Pagans.

Negroland, or the Land of the Blacks, and Guinea, are bounded by Zaara north ; the unknown parts of Africa, east ; and by the Atlantic ocean, south and west, and consist of six parts, Negroland, Guinea, Loango, Congo, Benguela, and Mataman ; which comprehend all the countries the Guinea or English African Company trade to on the west coast of Africa, for ivory, gold, and slaves. The natives are negroes, well known by their flat noses, thick lips, and short woolly hair. They are Pagans, and have abundance of arbitrary petty kings.

Abyssinia with Nubia, and the coast of Abex, have Egypt on the north ; the unknown parts of Africa on the south and west ; and the Red Sea and Anian on the east. This extensive country is governed by a king, styled, Prester John, or rather,
by

by the Turks, Prester-Chan, that is, King of Slaves, they receiving most of their slaves from thence, who is absolute both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs; the natives call him Negasca Negascht, that is, King of Kings. It is said they are able to raise in time of war six hundred thousand men. Their religion, taught them by the Portuguese, is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism.

Zanguebar, including Anian, is a barren, sandy, hot, desert, but thinly inhabited by Arabs, who live in camps, and are here, as in all parts of Africa, of a tawny complexion, but not black. It is bounded on the north by the Red Sea, on the south by the tropic of Capricorn, on the east by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by the unknown parts of Africa. The Portuguese trade here for gold, slaves, and ivory, ostrich feathers, citrons, perfumes, aloes, and frankincense.

Caffraria, or country of the stupid Hottentots, about the Cape of Good Hope.

They

They are brutish irrational creatures, having little more than the shape of men and women, without any sign of religion, government or œconomy; and feeding upon the intestines of animals, which they wrap first, for some time, about their limbs. The Cape of Good Hope is very mountainous, and the top is always covered with a cap of clouds before a storm. The Dutch have a fort and factory here.

Monomotapa, an inland Pagan country, lies next to Caffraria on the north. The Portuguese trade with them for gold, silver, copper, oil, salt, ivory, and rice.

Monoemugi is contiguous to Monomotapa; an idolatrous people, but little known to us.

Egypt, the most remarkable nation of all Africa, is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north; by Abyffinia, south; by the Red Sea, east; and by the unknown parts of Africa, west. Its chief cities are Grand Cairo, the largest city in the world, near which was the ancient city of Memphis.

Alexandria,

Alexandria, built by Alexander the Great. Thebes, which once had in it an hundred royal palaces. The pyramids, in this country, will never cease to be a subject of wonder and admiration ; the expences laid out only for leeks and onions for the workmen amounted to about two hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The commodities of Egypt are linen, rice, cassia, balm, gums, drugs, sugar, and most sorts of grain. The people are Mahometans, and under the Turks, whose vice-roy is the bashaw of Cairo. The principal river is the Nile.

The Red Sea lies between Africa and Asia.

LET-

LETTER XXVII.

DEAR BOY,

London, ~~2nd~~

I WILL now conduct you over the vast ocean to the African islands ; and for the pleasure of coming back, we will go to the farthest first.

Let us therefore make the best of our way from England, round the Cape of Good Hope to the Arabic Gulf, on the eastmost point of Africa, called also formerly the Red Sea.

———Whose waves o'erthrew
Proud Pharaoh, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursu'd
The sojourners of Goshen ; who beheld,
From the safe shore, their floating carcases,
And broken chariot wheels.

MILTON.

Being

Being arrived here, at the mouth of the Red Sea, we will pay a visit to the island that sailors now call Socatra, famous for its aloes, which are esteemed the best in the world.

Sailing down, southward, we come to the prodigious island Madagascar, or Lawrence, abounding in cattle and corn, and most of the necessaries of life, but no sufficient merchandize to induce Europeans to settle colonies ; it has several petty savage kings of its own, both Arabs and Negroes, who, making war on each other, sell their prisoners for slaves to the shipping which call here, taking cloaths, utensils, and other necessaries in return.

Near it you see the four Comorra isles, whose petty kings are tributary to the Portuguese ; and hereabouts lies the French island Bourbon, and a little higher Maurice, so called by the Dutch, who first touched here in 1598, from one of their princes. It is now in possession of the French.

Quitting

Quitting now the eastern world and the Indies, we must steer our course quite back round the Cape of Good-Hope, into the immense Atlantic ocean, where the first island we touch at is the small, but pleasant St. Helena, at which place all the English East-India ships stop to get fresh water and fresh provisions in their way home. Near which are the Guinea islands, St. Matthew, St. Thomas, and others, not far from the coast under the Equinoctial Line, belonging to the Portuguese. These were so named by the sailors who first found them on St. Helen's St. Thomas's, and St. Mathew's festivals.

Thence, northward, over against Cape Verd, is a large tract of islands, so called from their verdure. The Ancients called them Gorgades, or Land of Gorgons, and Hesperides, or Golden Apples, well known in poetical story. They now belong to the Portuguese, who are furnished with salt and goat skins from thence.

We

We see higher north, the pleasant Canaries, belonging to the Spaniards, from whence first came our Canary wine, and the pretty singing birds, called Canary birds. The Ancients called them the Fortunate Isles, and placed there the Elysian fields. They are ten or twelve in number, the chief are Teneriffe, Gomera, Ferro, and Great Canary.

The fertile islands of Madeira lie still higher north, and are famous for the best stomachic wine. They belong to the Portuguese.

These islands were discovered by Macham, an English mariner, who fled from England for an illicit amour; he was driven on one of them by a storm, and his mistress dying there, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, (which occasioned the report, that the island was discovered by a Portuguese) A. D. 1345.

We

We go still further northward till we come to the Azores, off Portugal, to which they belong, formerly abounding in gauſhawks, and ſo called from açor, a gauſhawk. The air is ſo pure here, that the failors are no ſooner landed than they are rid of their vermin, which cannot live there.

Farewell.

TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE PROVINCE OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
I HAVE THE HONOR TO
ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT
OF YOUR LETTER OF THE
10TH INSTANT RELATIVE
TO THE MATTER OF THE
LANDS OF THE
CROWN IN THE
COUNTY OF
NEWCASTLE
AND TO ADVISE YOU
THAT THE SAME
HAS BEEN
FORWARDED TO
THE
RELEVANT
DEPARTMENT
FOR THEIR
CONSIDERATION
AND ACTION

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]
[Department]
[Address]
[City]
[State]
[Postcode]

A M E R I C A.

Nº







A M E R I C A.

L E T T E R XXVIII.

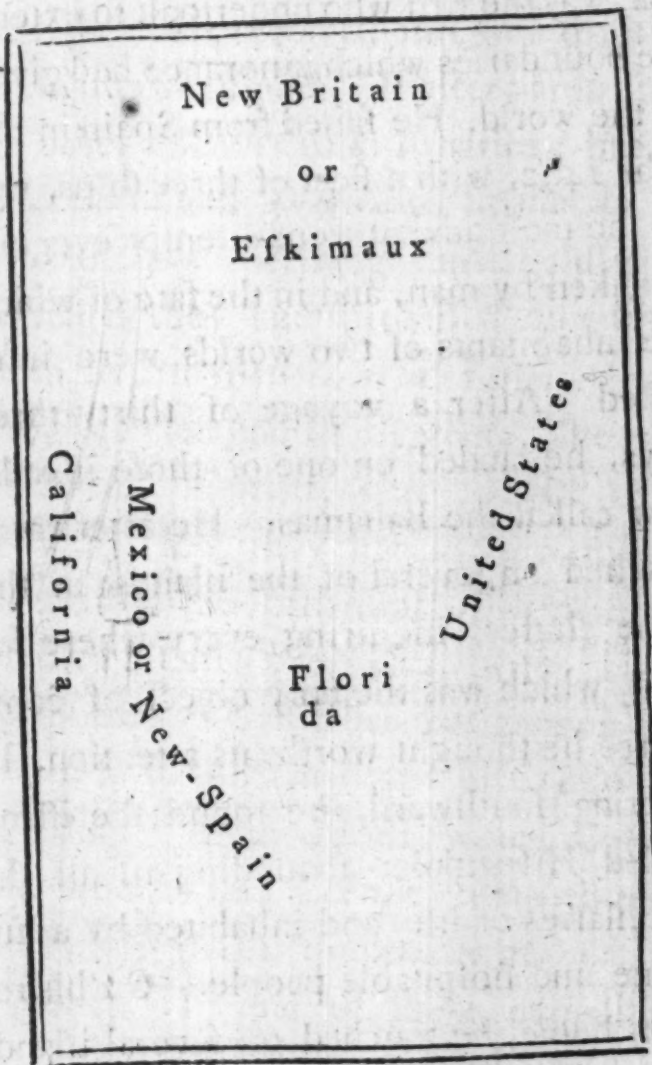
LEAVING Africa, we pass over the wide Atlantic ocean into AMERICA. This great continent, frequently called the New World, is bounded, north, by unknown parts; west, by the Pacific Ocean; south, by the Southern Ocean; and east, by the Western or Atlantic Ocean. Its length from the farthest point of New South Wales north, to the Straits of Magellan south, is about eight thousand miles; its greatest breadth from the Cape of St. Augustine, on the coast of Brasil east, to the South Sea about Quito, is about three thousand miles.

It consists of two large peninsulas, divided by a narrow neck of land about fifty miles over, called the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama.; one is called North America, and the other South America.

NORTH AMERICA may be divided into the United States, containing New Hampshire, Massachusset's Bay, Rhode Island, Providence, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These were formerly known by the name of the British Colonies, but after a long and destructive war were declared free, sovereign, and independent States, in the year 1783.

The dominions of Spain, containing Old Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, Louisiana, California, East and West Florida.

The English have Canada, New Scotland, and New Britain, or Eskimaux, with New North and South Wales, cold, barren, dreary and uncultivated Countries.



Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, was the first who undertook to extend the boundaries which ignorance had given to the world. He sailed from Spain in the year 1492, with a fleet of three ships, upon the most adventurous attempt ever undertaken by man, and in the fate of which the inhabitants of two worlds were interested. After a voyage of thirty-three days, he landed on one of those islands, now called the Bahamas. He afterwards touched on several of the islands in the same cluster, inquiring every where for gold, which was the only object of commerce he thought worth his attention. In steering southward, he found the island called Hispaniola, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and inhabited by a humane and hospitable people. On his return home, he touched on several islands to the southward, and discovered the Caribbees. He was welcomed in Spain with all the acclamations which the populace
are

are ever ready to give on such occasions, and the court received him with the highest marks of respect. He afterwards failed on other discoveries to America ; but the ungrateful and avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving those golden advantages they had promised themselves from his first voyages, at last suffered him to die neglected and disregarded. The court of Spain, however, were so just to his memory, that they buried him magnificently in the cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him, with this inscription : “ Columbus has given a new
“ world to the kingdoms of Castile and
“ Leon.” The wealth which Columbus brought into Europe, tempted many persons to make equipments at their own expence. In one of these expeditions Americus Vesputius, a merchant of Florence, sailed to the south continent of America, and by being a man of address,

had the honour of giving his name to half the globe. But no one is now imposed upon by the name, all the world knows that Columbus was the first discoverer.

John Cabot, an Englishman, discovered and settled Newfoundland in 1498—Florida was first discovered by John Cabot in 1500.—Louisiana was discovered by the French 1633.—The first British settlement made in North America, was in Virginia, in the reign of James I. 1607.—New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth company. In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built New Plymouth. Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, in 1630. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated Quaker, in whose family the patent still subsists, 1681. Maryland, by Lord Baltimore, 1633. Carolina, by English merchants, 1670. New York was first settled by the Scots under Sir William Alexander,

Alexander, 1622 ; but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, by treaties and conquest till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534 ; they built Quebec in 1608 ; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759, and ceded by the peace in 1763.

The people of America are tall, and straight in their limbs, beyond the proportion of most nations ; but their bodies, though strong, are not fitted to endure so much labour as the Europeans. They are, generally, of a brown complexion ; the few that are white, stain themselves of a copper or red colour, and some with streaks of blue. They are dextrous with their bows and arrows ; and very fond of adorning themselves with strings of beads and shells about their necks, and rings and plates in their ears and noses, and pull
their

their beards up by the roots. They go naked in the summer, but in the winter cover themselves with the skins of beasts taken in hunting, which is their chief employ. They scalp their prisoners, and sometimes, it is said, broil and eat them. They are gross idolaters, and worship the sun, moon, and stars.

The commodities here are, cotton, silk, skins, furs, feathers, cochineal, logwood, mahogany, tobacco, pine apples, sugar, and drugs.

The islands belonging to Great Britain are, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Bermudas, or the Summer Isles, Lucays, or Bahama Isles, Anguila, Jamaica, St. Christopher's vulgarly called St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, Barbadoes, the Grenades, Barbuda, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Vincent's; and, except the six first, these islands are distinguished by the general name of the Caribbee Isles.

Islands belonging to Spain are, Cuba,
Hispaniola,

Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, part belonging to the French, and part to the Spaniards, Porto-Rico, the Virgin Isles, Trinidad, and Margarettæ. Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Tobago, belong to the French.

The principal rivers of North America are the Mississippi, which discharges itself into the Gulf of Florida ; the Ohio ; and the river St. Lawrence.

Things most curious in this part, are the prodigious falls of water near Niagara ; also the cabbage tree, one hundred feet high, with no branches but at the top. The calabach, which grows high like a gourd, of which, cut into different sizes, they make their dishes, pails, &c. and the cassavi roots, of which the Indians usually make their bread.

Adieu.

LET-

L E T T E R XXIX.

SPANISH AMERICA.

OLD MEXICO, called also NEW SPAIN, a large and rich province, subject to the crown of Spain, is the most southern part of North America. Here the Spaniards first landed, under Ferdinand Cortez, in the year 1521. Chief towns are, Mexico, La Vera Cruz, Truxillo, and the port of Acapulco, from whence sail once a year two rich galleons, called Spanish register ships, to the East-Indies. One of these ships was taken by the English Admiral, the late Lord Anson, in 1744, having a rich cargo in specie, and other valuable effects

effect on board, estimated at one million and six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

New Mexico, or New Granada, lies north of Old Mexico. Its chief city is Santa Fe. This province is very little known to us, and in all appearance not very fertile, since what is discovered of it contains only heaths, mountains, and stony lands.

California, contiguous to New Mexico, the coast of which is not yet fully discovered.

Florida extends from the east side of the Mississippi to the frontiers of Carolina and Georgia, including all the islands within six leagues of the coast, and is divided into east and west. Chief towns are, St. Augustine in East Florida, and Pensacola in West Florida. This extensive tract of land was yielded by Great Britain to Spain, at the peace in 1783. The country is very fruitful, but mostly uncultivated.

THE

THE UNITED STATES.

Georgia, next to Florida, on the north. Its chief towns are Savannah and Frederica.

The English first established a colony here in 1732.

Carolina joins to Georgia, and is divided into north and south. Its chief town is Charlestown, so called from King Charles II. which, for its size, beauty, and trade, vies with the first towns in America.

Virginia, north of Carolina, so called from the virgin Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign it was discovered by Sir Water Raleigh, in the year 1584. Its capital is Jamestown, besides which Williamsburg is a town of note. Hence we have the most excellent tobacco.

Maryland, so called from Mary, queen to Charles I. Annapolis, its capital, is a small neat town of one hundred and fifty houses; the streets are irregular, and not paved. Its chief riches are from tobacco.

Pen-

Pennsylvania, north of Maryland, so called from Sir William Penn, by whom it was first planted. Its capital town is Philadelphia, the finest and best situated town in America, containing thirty thousand houses, and one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, who are all Quakers.

The Jerseys. Chief towns, Elizabethtown, and Brunswick, remarkable for the number of its beautiful women. The best cyder in the continent is made here.

New York, contiguous to Pennsylvania and Jersey; chief town New York, the residence of the governor. It contains about three thousand houses, and above twelve thousand inhabitants. This province is extremely pleasant and fertile, producing abundance of wheat, barley, peas, fruits, &c. Several islands belong to New York; the two principal are, Long Island, and Staten Island.

New England is mostly inhabited by Independents and Presbyterians. Its metropolis is Boston, large, handsome, and well built,

built, containing about three thousand good houses, ten churches, and nearly twenty thousand inhabitants. New England is divided into four provinces, New-Hampshire, Massachusets's Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

BRITISH AMERICA.

New Scotland, north of new England, is extremely cold. Its towns of note are, the harbour of Annapolis, so called in honour of Queen Anne; and Halifax. It is a very fertile country, inhabited by an Indian nation, called Souriquois.

Canada, or the province of Quebec, was conquered by Great Britain in the year 1759, and the European inhabitants, being descended from the French, are of the Romish religion, and have a bishop of that persuasion appointed by his Britannic Majesty. Its principal towns are Quebec and Montréal. Here is the stupendous cata-
ract called the Falls of Niagara; the stream
is

is about a mile wide, divided by a rocky island in the form of a half moon. The perpendicular height is one hundred and forty-eight feet, and the noise may be heard upward of fifteen miles.

New Britain, or Eskimaux, the most northern part of North America, is extremely barren and intensely cold. We have no settlements here.

On the west and north-west side of our plantations, lie large tracts of land, with many great lakes in them, where various nations of savages inhabit.

The northern land contains some islands and settlements of European nations in Hudson's Bay, and other coasts of Greenland, near the arctic circle, but few of them are much known, frequented, or inhabited.

LETTER XXX.

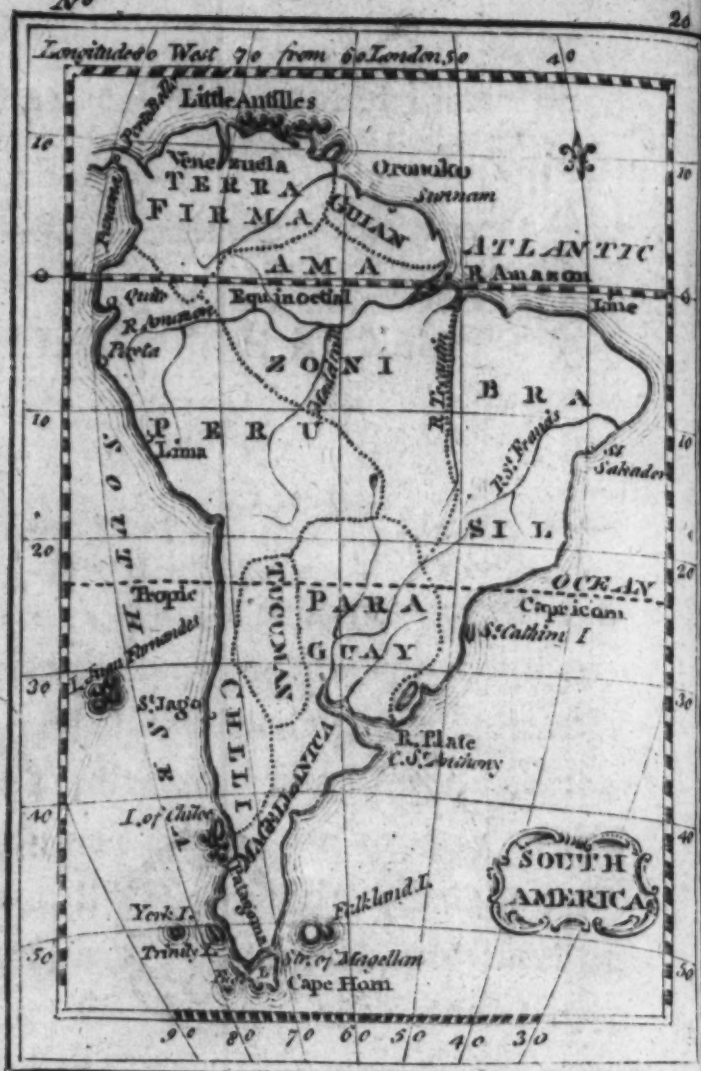
DEAR BOY,

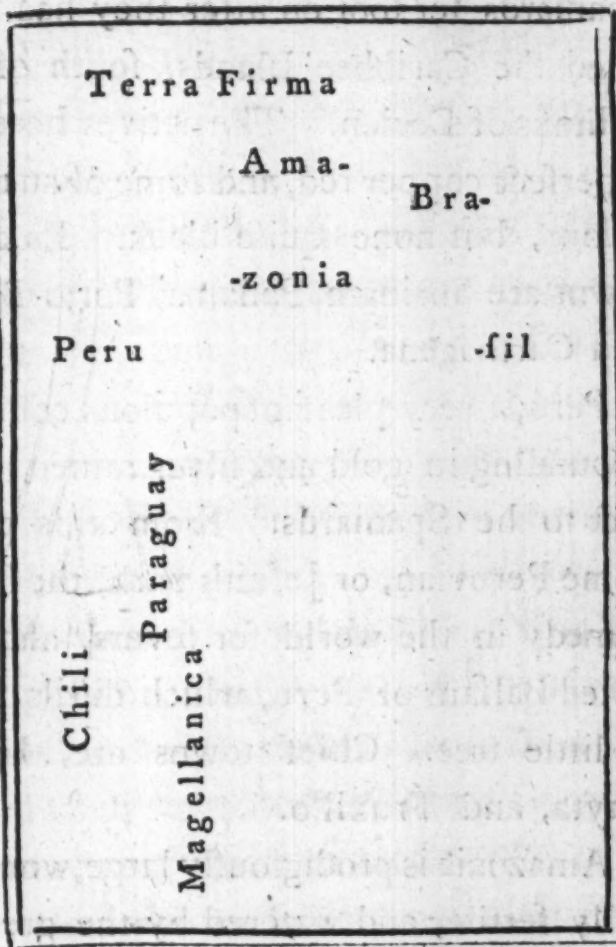
London, —

SOUTH AMERICA is something like a large triangle lying in the vast Southern Ocean, and almost encompassed by it. It may be divided into seven parts; Terra Firma; Peru; the country of the Amazons; Brasil, formerly called the province of Santa Croix; the province of Plata, or Paraguay; Chili; and Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia.

These parts are disposed upon your map in the following manner.







Terra

Terra Firma, the first continent the Spaniards set foot on after they had subdued the Caribbee Islands, south of the Isthmus of Darien. The natives here are a perfect copper red, and some of an olive colour, but none quite black. Its chief towns are Surinam, Panama, Porto-Bello, and Carthagena.

Peru, a very pleasant populous country, abounding in gold and silver mines, subject to the Spaniards. From this place come Peruvian, or Jesuit's bark, the finest remedy in the world for fevers, and the noted Balsam of Peru, which distils from a little tree. Chief towns are, Lima, Payta, and Truxillo.

Amazonia is prodigiously large, wonderfully fertile, and watered by the greatest river in the world, called Amazon. Up this river, it is said, the Portuguese, going to make discoveries in 1541, met on the shore an army of warlike women, with whom they had a rencounter, and from thence they called this country Amazonia,
very

very little of it being known by Europeans to this day.

Brazil. Through the whole of this country, at the depth of twenty-four feet from the surface, there is said to run a thin vein of Gold, the particles of which are carried by the springs and heavy rains into the contiguous streams, from the sands of which they are gathered by the negroes employed for that purpose. Chief town is St. Salvadore, belonging to the Portuguese.

Paraguay, or Rio de Plata, is a level country bounded on the west by the mountains of Andes, which part it from Peru and Chili; and on the east by other high mountains, which part it from Brazil. The natives, who are said to have lived in tents like the Tartars, were first discovered by the Spaniards sailing up to the river La Plata in 1515, where they built Buenos Ayres, the chief port town in South America.

Chili,

Chili, south of Peru, is a mountainous country: Its chief towns are St. Jago, and Baldivia.

Terra Magellanica, (the most southern part of the continent of South America, which is also called Patagonia) derives its name from Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, who first discovered it in the year 1519; as also that famous strait, which still bears his name; not far from hence are Falkland Islands.

The inland parts are very much unknown, but the greatest part of the coasts are possessed by the inhabitants derived from Spain and Portugal, who have made various settlements there.

I am, my dear boy,

most affectionately,

your

L E T-

LETTER XXXI.

London, —

WE will now take a view of the islands scattered round the continent of America ; for which purpose we must make a long voyage from England quite to and through part of the wide Atlantic Ocean ; where, when we arrive on the north-east coast of North America, you will see over-against the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, the large mountainous island Newfoundland, famous for its cod-fishery. It was discovered by John Cabot, in the year 1498, and still continues in the possession of the English. Further south is a cluster of small islands belonging to the English, called the Bermudas, found first by John Bermudas, a Spaniard, in the year 1503 ; they have also received the name of the Somer-isles, from Sir John Somers being driven here in a storm. Afterwards, against Florida, lie

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the

the fruitful Lucayos, or Bahama islands, being the first land discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492. Lower down are Cuba, one of the finest islands in the universe, with its grand port the Havannah, belonging to the Spaniards; and Jamaica, famous for its rum, sugar, pepper, &c. taken for the English by Oliver Cromwell; its capital is Port-Royal. East of these, you see the pleasant island Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, possessed by the Spaniards in the east, and by the French in the west; its chief port is Domingo, a large well-built city, and not far off the rocky Porto-Rico, called also Boriqua, in which the Spaniards are said to have massacred six hundred thousand natives before they could clear the island. Hence, eastward, lie a crooked chain of small islands, called the Caribbees, from the first inhabitants, exterminated a long time since by the Christians of Europe; among which belong to the English, Barbadoes, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, &c. to the French,

French, Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. The Leeward islands lie further, on the east of Terra Firma, in South America, and belong mostly to the Spaniards. Farther down, quite at the foot of South America, you may see the inhospitable rocks of Terra del Fuego, or Land of Fire, whose aspect affords a prospect the most dreary and uncomfortable that can be imagined; it appears without the least mixture of earth or mould, like one continued chain of inaccessible rocks, terminating at a prodigious height, in innumerable ragged points, cloathed with eternal snow, and the hills whereon they rise seem to be cleft asunder, as if by earthquakes; the chasms, horrible to behold, extending through the main substance of the rocks, almost to the very bottom. There are many other islands of less extent and note, both on the coast, and in the vast South Sea.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

I cannot conclude this letter without taking some notice of the islands lately discovered in the southern hemisphere; they are,

I. *Otabeite*, situated 17 degrees S. lat. and 149 W. long.

II. *Society Island*, lying in 16 deg. S. lat. 150 W. long.

III. *Obeteroa*, in 22 degrees S. lat. and 150 W. long.

IV. *Friendly Island*, in S. lat. 19 deg. and W. long. 175.

V. *New Hebrides*, between lat. 14 and 20 deg. S. and long. 166 and 170 E.

VI. *New Caledonia*, from latitude 19 degrees to 22 degrees S. and from long. 163 to 167 E.

VII. *New Zealand*, two islands between 34 and 48 deg. S. lat. and between 181 and 194 deg. of W. long.

VIII. *New*

VIII. *New Holland* extends from lat. 43 degrees S. to within 10 degrees of the equator; and from 110 to 153 degrees E. long. This, a vast island, considerably exceeds all Europe in extent.

IX. *New Guinea*, separated from New Holland by a strait.

X. *New Britain* and *New Ireland*, north of New Guinea.

XI. *Easter Island*, lat. 27 degrees S. and long. 109 degrees W.

XII. *The Marquesas*, five small islands, between lat. 9 and 10 degrees S. and 138 and 139 long. W. extending from lat. 18 to 20 N. and long. 150 to 160 W.

XIII. *Sandwich Islands*. This noble groupe was the last discovery of Captain Cook. It consists of eleven islands, the principal of which is *Owhyhee*, where that celebrated navigator terminated his services to mankind and his life, falling a sacrifice to the momentary fury of a nameless savage.

L E T T E R XXXII.

WE will now, my dear Boy, proceed to the description and use of the terrestrial globe, which is a round ball, exhibiting on its surface an exact delineation of the chief kingdoms, nations, and cities on the earth, in their proper situations and distances, just as they are in nature. This curious and entertaining instrument consists of several parts. I. The two poles (being the ends of the axis, on which the globe turns to perform the diurnal motions) representing those of the world: the upper is the north pole, and the lower the south pole. II. The brass meridian divided into four quarters, and each quarter into 90 degrees: the upper part is graduated from the equator towards the poles; but the lower part from the poles towards the equator. This circle surrounds the globe, and is conjoined to it at the poles themselves. III. The Wooden Horizon, or Frame, which supports the whole globe; the upper part of

it

it represents our true horizon, and has several circles drawn upon it. The first, next the globe, contains the twelve signs of the Zodiac, through which the sun or earth revolves in a year; these are subdivided into single degrees. The next circle exhibits the Julian, and the third the Gregorian Calendar (or old stile and new stile) divided into months and days. On the outside of these are generally delineated the 32 Points of the Compass. IV. The Hour Circle, divided into twice 12 hours, fitted to the meridian round the north pole; which pole carries a little index pointing to the hour. V. A thin slip of brass, called a Quadrant of Altitude, divided into 90 degrees, the same size with those on the equinoctial, to be fastened occasionally to the top of the meridian, in order to measure the distances and directions of places from each other. Lastly, On the surface of the globe are also delineated, the Equinoctial Line, divided into 180 degrees each way from the first, or

chief meridian:—The Ecliptic * divided into the 12 signs, and each sign into 30 degrees; the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; the two Polar Circles; and the 24 Meridians, corresponding to the 24 hours of the day and night. The use of this curious mathematical instrument, is to point out the various *phænomena* belonging to the different nations and inhabitants of the world, with reference to their distance, position, varieties of days and nights, changes and revolutions of the Seasons, in
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* The Ecliptic Line represents that path in the Heavens, which the sun seems to describe by the earth's annually revolving round it. It is divided into 12 equal parts, and each of those into 30 more, corresponding to the 12 months and the days of the months. The names and characters of the 12 signs, with the time of the sun's entrance into each, is as follows:

<i>Aries</i>	<i>Taurus</i>	<i>Gemini</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Leo.</i>
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌
Mar. 20.	Apr. 20.	May 21.	June 22.	July 23.
<i>Virgo</i>	<i>Libra</i>	<i>Scorpio</i>	<i>Sagittarius</i>	<i>Capricornus</i>
♍	♎	♏	♐	♑
Aug. 23.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 24.	Nov. 22.	Dec. 22.
<i>Aquarius</i>	<i>Pisces.</i>			
♒	♓			
Jan. 20.	Feb. 19.			

an easy and natural manner, without the trouble of long and tedious calculations. The most useful Problems are,

PROBLEM I.

To find the Latitude of any Place.

Only bring the place to the graduated side of the Brass Meridian, and the figure that stands over it shews its latitude, or distance from the equinoctial. Thus the latitude of London is 51 degrees and an half north, Jerusalem is 32 degrees north, and the Cape of Good Hope, 34 degrees and an half south.

Note. If a place lies on the north side of the Equinoctial Line, it has north latitude; but if on the south side, it has south latitude.

Note. The latitude of a place can never be more than 90 degrees either north or south, that being the greatest distance of the poles (on each side the globe) from the Equinoctial Line.

P R O B L E M II.

To find the Longitude of any Place.

Bring the place to the Brass Meridian ; then observe the degree the Meridian cuts on the Equinoctial, and that is its longitude, or distance in degrees either eastward or westward, from the first Meridian; which, in some globes, begins at Ferro, in others at Teneriff; but on the new ones, at London. Thus the longitude of Mecca in Arabia is 43 degrees and an half east; and the longitude of Port Royal in Jamaica is 77 degrees west from London.

Note. The longitude of a place can never be more than 180 degrees either east or west: because that distance brings you to the opposite part of the Meridian, which is the farthest any place can possibly be from us.

P R O B L E M III.

To rectify the Globe (i. e.) to place it in such a particular Situation as is necessary for the Solution of many of the following Problems.

Having turned the graduated side of the Meridian towards you, move it higher or lower

lower till the pole stands as many degrees above the Horizon as the latitude of the place is you would rectify for. Thus, if the place be London, you must raise the pole 51 and an half degrees (because that is the latitude of it) which brings that city to the top or Zenith of the globe, and over the center of the Horizon; then turn the North Pole of the instrument to the north part of the world, which may be done by means of a little compass, and the globe will represent the natural situation of the earth itself.

Note. In all Problems relating to north latitude, you must elevate the North Pole; but in those that have south latitude, you must raise the South Pole.

The North Pole must always incline to that part of the Horizon marked June; and the South Pole to that marked December.

P R O-

P R O B L E M I V.

The Longitude and Latitude of a Place being given, to find it upon the Globe.

Only bring the degree of longitude found on the Equator to the Meridian; then under the degree of latitude, on the Brass Meridian, is the place required. Thus, suppose an English privateer falls in with a French ship in 36 degrees 20 minutes north latitude, and 32 degrees longitude west from London; you will find it to be in the middle of the vast Atlantic Ocean, a little south of the Azore Isles.

P R O B L E M V.

To find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic.

Look the day of the month in the outer Calendar upon the Horizon (if the globe was made before the alteration of the stile) and opposite to it, you will find the sign and degree the sun is in that day. Thus, on the 25th of March, the sun's place is four degrees and an half in Aries. Then look for that sign and degree upon the Ecliptic Line marked on the globe, and there fix
on

on a small black patch, so is it prepared for the solution of the following Problems.

Note. The earth's place is always in the sign and degree opposite the sun; thus when the sun is four and an half degrees in Aries, the earth is four and an half degrees in Libra; and so of any other.

PROBLEM VI.

To find the Sun's Declination; that is, his Distance from the Equinoctial Line either northward or southward.

Bring his place to the edge of the Meridian; observe what degree of the Meridian lies over it, and that is his Declination. If the sun is on the north side of the line, he is said to have North Declination; but if on the south side, he has South Declination. Thus, on the 20th of April, the sun has 11 and an half degrees North Declination, but on the 26th of October he has 12 and an half degrees South Declination.

Note. The greatest Declination can never be more than 23 and an half degrees either north or south. That being the greatest distance of the Tropics from the Equinoctial,

Equinoctial, and beyond which the sun never goes.

PROBLEM VII.

To find where the Sun is Vertical on any Day; that is, to find over whose Heads the Sun will pass that Day.

Bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, observe his declination, or hold a pen or wire over it; then turn the Globe round, and all those countries which pass under the wire will have the Sun over their heads that day at noon: Thus, on the 16th of April, the inhabitants of the north parts of Terra Firma, Porto Bello, Philippian Isles, southern parts of India, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, and Guinea, have the Sun over their heads that day at 12 o'clock.

Note. This appearance can only happen to those, who live in the Torrid Zone, because the Sun never strays farther from the Equinoctial, either northward or southward, than to the two Tropics, from whence he returns again.

P R O.

PROBLEM VIII.

To find over whose Heads the Sun is at any given Hour.

Bring the Place where you are (suppose at London) to the Meridian; set the Index to the given hour by your watch, then turn the Globe till the Index points to the upper 12, or Noon, look under the degree of declination for that day, and that is the place to which the Sun is vertical, or over its head at that time. Thus, on the 13th of May, a little past five in the afternoon at London, I find the Sun is then over the heads of those who live at Port Royal in Jamaica in the West-Indies.

Note. If it be morning, the Globe must be turned from east to west: if in the afternoon, it must be turned from west to east.

PROBLEM IX.

To find, at any Hour of the Day, what o'Clock it is at any Place in the World.

Bring the place where you are to the Brass Meridian; set the Index to the hour by your watch; turn the Globe till the place you are looking for comes under the Meridian,

Meridian, and the Index will point out the time there required. Thus when it is six o'clock in the evening at England, it is half an hour past eight at night at Jerusalem. Almost midnight at the palace of the Great Mogul. Two in the morning at Pekin. Seven in the middle of the Great South Sea ; and noon at Florida, Canada, and the Isthmus of Panama.

Note. By this Problem you may likewise see, at one view, in distant countries, where the inhabitants are rising, where breakfasting, dining, drinking tea ; where going to assemblies, and where to bed.

P R O B L E M X.

To find at what Hour the Sun rises and sets any Day in the Year ; and also upon what Point of the Compass.

Rectify the Globe for the latitude of the place you are in ; bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and set the Index to 12 ; then turn the Sun's place to the eastern edge of the Horizon, and the Index will point out the Hour of rising ; if you bring it to the western edge of the Horizon, the
Index

Index will shew the setting. Thus, on the 16th day of March, the Sun rose a little past six, and set a little before six.

Note. In the summer the Sun rises and sets a little to the northward of the east and west points; but, in winter, a little to the southward of them. If, therefore, when the Sun's place is brought to the eastern and western edges of the Horizon, you look on the inner circle right against the little patch, you will see the point of the compass upon which the sun rises and sets that day.

PROBLEM XI.

To find the Length of the Day and Night at any Time of the Year.

Only double the time of the Sun's rising that day, and it gives the length of the night; double the time of his setting, and it gives the length of the day. This Problem shews how long the Sun stays with us any day, and how long he is absent from us any night. Thus, on the 26th of May, the Sun rises about four, and sets about eight; therefore the day is 16 hours long, and the night eight.

PROBLEM XII.

To find the Length of the longest or shortest Day at any Place upon the Earth.

Rectify the Globe for that place, bring the beginning of Cancer to the Meridian; set the Index to 12, then bring the same degree of Cancer to the east part of the Horizon, and the Index will shew the time of the Sun's rising. If the same degree be brought to the western side, the Index will shew the setting, which doubled (as in the last Problem) will give the length of the longest day and shortest night. If we bring the beginning of Capricorn to the Meridian, and proceed in all respects as before, we shall have the length of the longest night and shortest day. Thus in the Great Mogul's dominions, the longest day is 14 hours; and the shortest night 10 hours. The shortest day is 10 hours, and the longest night 14 hours. At Peterburgh, the seat of the Empress of Russia, the longest day is about 19 hours and an half, and the shortest night four hours and an half.

half. Shortest day four hours and an half, and longest night 19 hours and an half.

Note. In all places near the Equator, the Sun rises and sets at six the year round. From thence to the Polar Circles, the days increase as the latitude increases; so that at those circles themselves, the longest day is 24 hours, and the longest night just the same. From the Polar Circles to the Poles, the days continue to lengthen into weeks and months; so that at the very pole, the Sun shines for six months together in summer, and is absent from it six months in winter.

Note. That when it is summer with the northern inhabitants, it is winter with the southern, and the contrary; and every part of the world partakes of an equal share of light and darkness.

PROBLEM XIII.

To find all those Inhabitants to whom the Sun is this Moment rising or setting, in their Meridian or Midnight.

Find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic, and raise the Pole as much above the Horizon

rizon as the Sun (that day) declines from the Equator ; then bring the place where the Sun is vertical, at that hour to the Brafs Meridian ; so will it then be in the Zenith or Center of the Horizon. Now see what countries lie on the western edge of the Horizon ; for in them the Sun is rising ; to those on the eastern side he is setting ; to those under the upper part of the Meridian it is noon day ; and to those under the lower part of it, it is midnight. Thus, on the 25th of April, at six o'clock in the evening at Worcester, the Sun is rising at New Zealand ; and to those who are sailing in the middle of the Great South Sea. The Sun is setting at Sweden, Hungary, Italy, Tunis, in the middle of Negroland, and Guinea. In the Meridian (or noon) at the middle of Mexico ; Bay of Honduras, middle of Florida, Canada, &c. Midnight at the middle of Tartary, Bengal, India, and the seas near the Sunda Isles.

PROBLEM XIV.

To find the Beginning and End of Twilight.

The Twilight is that faint light which opens the morning by little and little in the east, before the Sun rises and gradually shuts in the evening in the west, after the Sun is set. It rises from the Sun's illuminating the upper part of the atmosphere, and begins always when he approaches within 18 degrees of the eastern part of the Horizon, and ends when he descends eighteen degrees below the western; when dark night commences, and continues till day breaks again. To find the beginning of Twilight—Rectify the Globe; turn the degree of the Ecliptic, which is opposite to the Sun's place, till it is elevated 18 degrees in the Quadrant of Altitude above the Horizon on the west, so will the Index point the hour Twilight begins. To find when it ends—Bring the same degree of the Ecliptic to 18 degrees of the Quadrant on the east side, and the Index will point the time Twilight ends. Thus, on May 16, at
London,

London, Twilight begins a little after one in the morning; and ends a little before 11 at night. In these parts we have no total night, but a constant Twilight from the 20th of May to the 20th of July following, which is about two months.

Note. The reason we use the place opposite the Sun, in this Problem, and raise it above the Horizon, is, because the Quadrant of Altitude is not long enough, nor graduated to 18 deg. below the Horizon.

PROBLEM XV.

To measure the Distance from one Town to another.

Only take their distance with a pair of dividers, and apply it to the Equinoctial, that will give the number of degrees between them, which being multiplied by 60 (the number of geographical or computed miles in one degree) gives the exact distance sought: or, extend the Quadrant of Altitude from one place to the other, that will shew the number of degrees in like manner, which may be reduced to miles as before Thus the distance from

London

London to Madrid is 11 deg. and an half. From Paris to Constantinople 19 degrees and an half. From Bristol to Boston in New England 45 degrees, which multiplied by 60, gives 2700 computed miles.

Note. No place can be further from another than 180 degrees—that being half the circumference of the Globe, and consequently the greatest distance.

P R O B L E M X V I .

To find the Position, or upon what Point of the Compass one Town or Country bears from another.

Rectify the Globe to the latitude of one of the places, and bring it to the Meridian; then extend the Quadrant of Altitude (it being fixed over that place) to the other, and the end will point upon the Horizon the position, and thereby shew in what part of the world it lies directly from the other.

Thus, suppose it was required to know the position of Rome from London. The Globe being rectified, London brought to the Meridian, and the edge of the Quadrant of Altitude laid to Rome, you will find the
end

end fall against that part of the Horizon marked S. E. At the same time you will see (as in the last Problem) that the distance is about 13 degrees, or 780 miles. So that a bomb thrown from hence, 780 miles upon the south east point, would fall exactly at Rome, and put the inhabitants there in great consternation.

PROBLEM XVII.

To find all those Countries in which an Eclipse of the Sun or Moon will be visible.

1. Of the Sun: Find the place to which the Sun is vertical, at the time of the Eclipse, by Problem 7th, and bring it to the Zenith, or top of the Globe; then, to all those places above the Horizon, if the Eclipse be large, will the Sun appear (part of it) visibly obscured. 2. Of the Moon: Bring the Antipodes, or country opposite*, to the place where the Sun is vertical at the time of the Eclipse, to the Zenith

* *Note.* The reason for bringing the place opposite the Sun to the top of the Globe is, because the Moon is always in that position when she is eclipsed.

Zenith or top of the Globe and then the Eclipse will be seen in all places above the Horizon at that time.

PROBLEM XVIII.

To find the Distance of any Place in whose Zenith the Sun, Moon, or any Star or Comet is at that Time.

Take the Sun's, Star's, or Comet's altitude with a quadrant in degrees, subtract it from 90; the remainder gives the distance of the Sun or Comet from your own Zenith; which multiply by 60; the product will give the miles between you and the place in whose Zenith the Sun or Comet is at that time. Thus, suppose the height of the Sun, on any day, is about 37 degrees; then 37 subtracted from 90, leaves 53 for its distance from you; which multiplied by 60, gives 3180; and so many computed miles it is to the place over which the Sun is at that time.

Note. The Sun itself will point the way to it.

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tion that it a circle measures a round

PROBLEM XIX.

To calculate the Circumference of the Earth (that is) to find how many miles it is round.

A line going round our Globe, is supposed by mathematicians to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; and each of those parts are supposed to be divided into 60 other equal parts, called minutes. Now our countryman, Mr. Norwood, found, by accurately measuring from London to York in 1635, that one degree upon the earth's surface contained 69 and an half statute miles; consequently if the whole 360 degrees be multiplied by 69 one half, or 70, which is near enough, we shall find the circuit of the whole earth, in measured miles, to be 25,200.

Note. Sixty computed miles make a degree, which makes the circumference to be but 21,600.

PROBLEM XX.

To calculate the Diameter of the Earth (i. e.) to find how many miles it is through.

It hath been found by accurate mensuration, that if a circle measures 22 round,

its

its diameter will be exactly 7; *i. e.* the diameter is always a little less than one-third part of the circumference; and this always holds true, be the circle bigger or less. Therefore, if we multiply the circumference of the earth by 7, and divide the product by 22, the quotient will give the diameter, or thickness; and which, in this case, will be found to be 8018 measured, or 6872 computed miles.*

* *Note.* From these dimensions of the earth we may discover that—(1.) If there were a hole made through it, and a millstone let fall into this hole, and should descend at the rate of one mile per minute, it would be more than two days and three-fourths in coming to the center; and being there, would remain suspended. (2.) If a man be desirous of travelling round the earth, and should go 20 miles each day, he would be three years and a half in completing the journey. (3.) If a bird should fly round the earth in two days, she must go at the rate of 525 (measured) miles an hour.



LETTER XXXIII.

You have now, my dear Boy, travelled through every remarkable place of the known world; and are, I hope, as thoroughly acquainted with the Geography of the whole earth as you are with the town where you live; I shall, therefore, conclude these letters with some instructive and entertaining particulars, which, that you may remember them with greater ease, I have thrown into the form of tables.

TABLE

TABLE I.

*The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe to
Great Britain, being the Unit.*

Muscovy	10	13	Denmark,	
Germany	3	53	including	
Sweden	3	66	Norway	} 1 46
Poland	3	39	and Ice-	
Turkey	3	18	land	
Spain	1	81	Portugal	- 0 36
France	1	7	Spanish Pro-	} 0 18
Italy includ-			vinces	
ing Sicily	1	19	United Pro-	} 0 11
Switzerland	0	17	vinces	
			Britain	- 1 0

EXPLANATION.

Germany is to Great Britain as 3 53 to 1, that is, three times as big, and a little more than a half. The United Provinces 0 11, or a little above a tenth part as big; and so of the rest.

TABLE II.

Distances of the chief Cities, &c. from London in Miles, 69 one Half to a Degree.

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
Paris	- 225	Prague	- 650
Rome	- 950	Gibraltar	- 1160
Madrid	- 860	Warsaw	- 950
Vienna	- 820	Stockholm	970
Copenhagen	610	Dantzick	- 800
Geneva	- 460	Constantinop.	1600
Moscow	- 1660		

Distances from Jerusalem.

Babylon	- 480	Damascus	- 150
Nazareth	- 80	Antioch	- 30
Samaria	- 45		
From Dan to Beertheba	- 240		

TABLE III.

The Founders of the Kingdoms of Europe.

	A. D.
The First { Bishop of Rome St. Peter	43
{ Pope - Hyginus	154
{ Emp. of the East Galerius	303
	Emp.

The First	Emp. of Constant.	Arcadius	395
	Turkish Emperors	Ottoman	1297
	Emp. of the Rom.	Jul. Cæsar	B. C. 40
	K. of Italy in the empire	} Odoacer	476
	Emp. of Germany		
	King of France	Pharamond	420
	King of Spain	Athaulphus	410
	King of Portugal	Alphonfus	1139
	King of Scotland	Fergusius	332
	King of England	Egbert	828
	King of Poland	Boleslaus	1000
	King of Denmark	Olaus	816
	King of Sweden	Fro	816

TABLE IV.

Longitude and Latitude of the most remarkable Places.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
Bergen	60	5	Vienna	48	17
Stockholm	59	18	Madrid	40	3
Moscow	55	38	Rome	41	12
Copenhagen	55	12	Constantinop.	41	29
Paris	48	2	Prague	50	14
Cracow	50	20	Dantzick	54	18
			Basil		

TABLE

Lat.	Lon.	Lat.	Lon.
Basil	47 7	Jamaica	18 80
Brussels	50 4	Percera, chief	
Gibraltar	36 6	of the A-	
Smyrna	38 29	zore Isles	37 25
Troy	40 26	Siam	14 100
Jerusalem	31 36	Japan	34 110
Aleppo	36 38	Formosa	23 100
Rhodes	37 52	Astracan	47 59
Babylon	33 44	Pekin	40 117
Athens	38 25	Fort St.	
Ida	35 27	George	13 69
Warsaw	52 21	Spitsburg	73 69
Alexandria	31 34	Archangel	64 42
St. Helen's	15 7	Bengal	22 87
Lisbon	38 10	Venice	45 12
Naples	41 15	Canton	23 113
Messina	38 16	Leipfic	51 12
Carthage	38 10	Hecla	66 45
Nancy	48 6	Madeira Isles	33 22
Ispahan	32 49	Barbadoes	15 51
Agra	28 73	Ferro, one of	
Nineveh	36 45	the Canary	
Peterburg	60 30	Isles	28 18
Bermuda	31 59	Quebec	47 75

TABLE

TABLE V.

Discoveries and Settling of Countries.

A

AMERICA, first discovered by Columbus,
Oct. 11, 1492; so named by Americus
Vespucius, 1497.

America, North, first discovered by Sebas-
tian Cabot, 1497; settled in 1610.

Azores, Isles, discovered 1449.

B

Bassin's Bay, discovered 1662.

Bahama Isles, discovered 1492; taken pos-
session of by the English, Dec. 1718.

Barbadoes planted 1624.

Bermuda Isles discovered 1503; settled
1609.

Brazil Isles discovered 1496.

Britain first discovered to be an island
about 90.

C

Caledonia, in America, settled 1699.

California discovered by Cortez 1578.

Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499.

Canary Isles discovered 1446.

Circumland

Cape

Cape Breton settled by the English 1
Cape de Verd Islands discovered 144
Cape of Good Hope discovered 1487
Caribbee Isles discovered 1595.
Carolina discovered 1497, planted 1
Ceylon, Isle of, discovered 1506.
Christopher's, Isle of St. discovered 1
Congo, kingdom of, discovered 1484
Cuba, discovered 1492, settled in 15

D

Davis's Straits discovered 1585.
Descada Isle, discovered by Colum
1494.

Domingo, Isle of St. discovered 14
city founded 1494.

Dominica discovered by Columbus, 1
3, 1493.

E

Easter Isles discovered 1722.
East Indies discovered by the Portug
1487.

F

Falkland, Isles of, discovered 1765.
Florida discovered, by Cabot, 1497.
Forbisher's Straits discovered 1578.

G

Georgia colony erected by Ogilth
1732.

Green

English 1591.
 ered 1449.
 ered 1487.
 95.

anted 1670.
 506.

covered 1595.
 ed 1484.
 ed in 1511.

5. Columbus
 Columbus

ered 1492;

mbus, Nov.

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Portuguese

Greenland was discovered in the reign of
 James I.
 Guadaloupe, Isle, discovered by Colum-
 bus 1493.

H

Hudson's Bay discovered by Captain Hud-
 son 1610.

J

Jamaica discovered by Columbus 1494.
 Japan discovered 1549.

K

Kampischatka discovered by the Russians
 1739.

L

Ladrone Isles discovered 1521.
 Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, disco-
 vered by the French 1679.

M

Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese
 1506.
 Madeira discovered by an Englishman
 1345.
 Maryland, province, planted by Lord Bal-
 timore, at the expence of forty thou-
 sand pounds, 1633.

Mauritius,

252 AN EASY INTRODUCTION

Mauritius, Isle, discovered 1598.

Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus 1493.

N

New England planted by the Puritans 1614.

Newfoundland discovered by Cabot 1498, settled 1614.

New Guinea discovered 1529.

New Holland discovered 1628.

New Spain, or Mexico, discovered 1518.

Nova Zembla discovered 1553.

O

Otaheite, or George the Third's Island, discovered June 18, 1765.

P

Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.

Peru discovered 1525.

Philippine Isles discovered by the Spaniards 1521.

Pitt's Straits, in the East Indies, discovered April 30, 1760.

Porto Rico discovered 1497.

St.

IV. E. S. A. T

St. Salvador, or Guanihani, was the first land discovered in the West Indies, or America, by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492. Solomon's Isles, in America, discovered 1527. Spain, New, discovered 1518. Somers' Isles discovered 1503; named and settled 1609.

T

Terceras Isles discovered by the Spaniards 1585. Trinda, Isle of, discovered 1498.

V

Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh 1584, the settlement of the first permanent colony there 1617.

W

West Indies discovered by Columbus 1492.

TABLE

Total 88,400,000

TABLE VI.

The following Scheme exhibits nearly the whole Race of Mankind computed to be now in the known World, taken from the best Calculations :

GREAT BRITAIN contains	7,500,000
Ireland	2,600,000
France	18,400,000
Spain	7,400,000
Portugal	3,600,000
Italy	4,100,000
Isles of the Mediterranean	2,700,000
Germany	20,600,000
The Republic of the United } Provinces, or Holland }	3,200,000
Austrian Netherlands	1,500,000
Switzerland, and the Republic } of Geneva }	3,100,000
Sweden	3,300,000
Norway	1,600,000
Russia	17,000,000
Hungary	5,000,000
Poland	5,000,000
Turkey in Europe	18,000,000
Thus Europe contains	124,600,000
Asia	450,000,000
Africa	150,000,000
America	160,000,000
Total	884,600,000

If

If we reckon, with the Antients, that a generation lasts thirty years, in that space eight hundred and eighty-four million, six hundred thousand men will be born and die, consequently about eighty thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six will die every day.

THE END.



*Directions to the Book-binder for plating the
Maps, &c.*

**1 The Map of the World to face the
Title.**

**2 Plate to shew the Figure of the Earth,
facing page 5**

3	Plate to shew the Lines and Circles on the Globe,	-	15
4	Plate to shew the Seasons	-	20
5	Map of Europe	-	31
6	——— France	-	37
7	——— Germany	-	60
8	——— United Provinces	-	67
9	——— Spain and Portugal	-	77
10	——— Swisserland	-	92
11	——— Denmark	-	110
12	——— Sweden, &c.	-	116
13	——— Russia	-	123
14	——— Hungary	-	129
15	——— Turkey	-	135
16	——— Great Britain and Ireland	-	142
17	——— Asia	-	151
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19	——— N. America	-	197
20	——— S. America	-	212

